The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO SLEEP.

Oh Sleep, awhile thy power suspending,
Weigh not yet my eyelids down,
For memory, me, with eye attending,
Claims a moment for her own.

I know her by her robes of mourning,
I know her by her faded light,
When faithful with the gloom returning,
She comes to bid a sad good night.

Oh, let me here, with bosom swelling,
While she sighs o'er the time that's past,
Oh let me weep, while she is telling
Of joys that pine, of pangs that last.

And now, oh sleep, while grief is streaming,
Let thy balm sweet peace restore;
While fearful hope through tears is beaming,
Soothe to rest that wakes no more.

TO TIME.
"THE COMFORTER."

Hail! mighty monarch! thou
Whose haughty sceptre sways a governed world;
Before whom nations bow,
And the pale flag of homage is unfurled!

Thou, at whose awful nod
Earth's kingdoms vanish, and their brightness fades;
Wrapt in the boiling flood,
Or, in the whirlwind's misty form array'd!

Thou, at whose dread command
Even proud Oblivion trembles and obeys;
Opes her dark portals, and
Before thee, all her mysteries displays!

Thee, Mighty One, I sing!
Not mine the song of Victory pomp, or pow'r—
Not mine, Oh! no, to bring
Such unctell'd offerings, at thy shrine to pour!

Nor yet is mine the song
Of boasted honors—sycophantic praise—
Themes of the servile throng—
Mine is the voice of Gratitude to raise!

I hail thee for that pow'r,
That soothing power thy Lethean voice inspires!
I hail thy morning hour
At whose approach Grief's vigil lamp expires!

Sorrows may deep o'erwhelm
In waves of galling bitterness the soul;
And 'mid its Stygian realm
Despair the knell of cash-lorn hope may toll;

Thine hour of peace will come—
And to the bosom sweeter gladness bring;
The heart's dread wintry gloom
Melt into brightness at the smiles of Spring!

Once more the breath of morn
Invites fresh vigor—new delights disclose,—
And Eve's sweet blush, return
A tranquil conscience, and serene repose!

SENEX.

SONG—*To the air of "The Campbell's are coming."*

Our Jackson is coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!
Our Jackson is coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!
Our Jackson is coming, the tar echoes swelling
Resound that he's coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!

Columbia's shout of ecstasy,
The glorious sounds ring far and free;
Thundering abroad—sublime if rude,
A nation's noble gratitude.
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

The mighty Hero went before
To make our guns and cannon roar;
And resumed "Beauty" bless'd the sword,
That smote Britannia's rubber-hecle.
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

Then arms bright flashing in the sun,
And trophied banners bravely won;
And martial music mix'd with cheers,
Were his thro' long triumphant years!
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

But now a milder pomp we show,
When Freedom crowns her champion's brow.—
And Peace and radiant Glory wait,
To grace the Patriot's civic state.
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

For lo! for law and liberty,
Achiev'd a nobler victory:
Our country's saved—new honors left,
To guard the people's President.
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

He comes the sacred oath to swear;
Then seated in that awful chair,
Higher than thrones—with Washington
In equal fame and fate he's won.
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

He comes—but in pacific pride;
No battle-brand begirts his side:
No hoarse war-drum booms on the wind—
Despair around and Death behind.
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

Yet hark! shrill rising on the air,
What dirge-like funeral mingles there!
Sad Triumph droops—her tears are shed
Above the fair, the good, the dead!
Our Jackson is coming, &c.

But tho' the husband's heart be rent,
The Sage and Chieftain all unbent,
Are here to right the helm of state,
And the republic renovate.
Our Jackson has come, oh, ho! oh, ho!
Great Jackson has come, oh, ho! oh, ho!
Our Jackson has come—the cannon deep roaring,
Proclaim his proud coming, oh, ho! oh, ho!

EMILY.

Sacred to the memory of John Hood, who departed this life on the 25th of February, 1829, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Hood was among the first who laid the foundation of the Methodist Society, in Philadelphia, and continued a worthy and acceptable member thereof to the day of his death.

And art thou gone! thou suffering man of God,
Gone from a world of toil, of pain and strife—
Rear'd by the virtue of redeeming blood,
To share the glories of eternal life!

Yes, happy soul, thy race on earth is run;
Call'd from thy toil by the eternal Word—
"Servant of God well done, thy work is done,
"Enter into the joys of Christ thy Lord."
Hoop, it was thine for sixty years to lead
The trembling sinner to the throne of grace;
To pray in faith, the promises to plead,
Till Jesus showed the smilings of his face.

'Twas thine to mark thy path thy Saviour trod,
To worship in his courts with sacred awe,
To hold communion with thy Father, God,
And yield obedience to his holy law.

'Twas thine to join in FREEDOM'S sacred cause,
To own no master but the God of love;
To plead for *equal* rights, for *equal* laws—
Laws—emanating from the throne above.

'Twas thine to lead the heaven aspiring choir,
On lofty sound'st Jehovah's praise to bear;
Each note partaking of seraphic fire,
While wondering angels stoop'd from heaven to hear.

Now in the realms of uncreated light
Thy voice is heard amidst the ransom'd throng—
"Jesus accept the praise, it is thy right,"
While *Hilmer—Baker—Eastburn*—join the song.

FRATER.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

"Tell her she may paint an inch thick, yet to the she must come at last."—*Hamlet.*

Nothing has a greater tendency to elevate and affect the heart than to reflect upon the characters of those personages, who have performed a distinguished part in the theatre of life—whose actions were attended with important circumstances to the world around them, or whose writings have animated or instructed mankind. The thought that they are now no more—that their ashes are mingled with those of the meanest and most worthless, affords a subject of contemplation, in which, (however melancholy,) the mind in a moment of pensiveness, may feel a secret sort of delight to indulge. Xerxes, at the head of his immense army, with all his troops arranged before him, burst into tears at the thought, that, in a short time, they would be swept from the face of the earth, and removed to give place to those who would fill other armies and rank under other Generals. It is equally natural to feel from the reflection of Xerxes, that all who have formerly lived, have ceased to live, and that nothing more remains than the memory of a very few who have left some memorial, which keeps alive their names and the fame with which those names are accompanied. Serious as this reflection may be, it is not so deep as the thought, that even of those persons who were possessed of talents for distinguishing themselves in the world—for having their memories handed down from age to age—much the greater part, it is likely, from hard necessity, or, by some of the various fatal accidents of life, have been excluded from the possibility of exerting themselves, or, of being useful either to prosperity, or those who lived in the same age. Poverty in many—and "*disastrous chance*" in others, have "*chilled the genial current of the soul*," and numbers have been cut off by premature death, in the midst of project or ambition. How many have there been in the ages that are past—how many may exist at this very moment, who, with all the talents fitted to shine in the world, to guide or instruct it, may, by some secret misfortunes, have had their minds depressed, or the fire of their genius extinguished!!

OBSERVER.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

WASHINGTON.

To accelerate the actions of great and good men orators and historians have been found in all countries, and in all ages of the world. But what age, or what country, has ever produced a character to be compared with our immortal Washington! As a chief, he was noble and generous; as a statesman, he was wise and great; as a citizen, he was exemplary and benevolent. At different periods of time there has risen up great heroes and great conquerors, but for the most part they have been unprincipled tyrants, destitute of those virtues which form a character truly great. Of all the warriors and statesmen "from Macedonia's madman to the Swede," from Nimrod to Nero, from Nero to Buonaparte, there has not been one whose character, like that of Washington, was uniformly great and good. His birth, which done so much honour to our country, happened on the 22d day of February, 1733, and he died at the age of 67, beloved and lamented by all good men. At different periods of time he was a pattern of excellence: in his boyish days he was dutiful and obedient to his parents; among his companions and playmates he was always kind and obliging, ready to do for others as he would have others do for him. He was early taught that the "fear of the Lord was the beginning of wisdom;" and through the whole course of his life he showed a sincere regard for religion.—Bowing with holy reverence to her sacred mandates, his rising youth was attended with peculiar circumstances. Cheering to his country, like the sunbeams of the morning, his meridian course was splendid beyond example, and the last close of his life was like the setting sun in a clear sky, dispensing light to the whole world, and the whole world was not backward in acknowledging his superior talents. His integrity was a shield of adamant against the fiery darts of the wicked, which, we are sorry to say, did for a time assail him from the lurking abode of unprincipled, depraved, and envious men,—and after having raised the character of his country to an envious height, and placing her concerns in the full tide of prosperity, he retired from his dignified station attended by the blessings of admiring millions. And verily may we "take him for all in all we shall not look upon his like again."

Twine gentle evergreen, to form a shade
Around the tomb where Washington is laid.

S.

A PORTRAIT OF JACKSON.

In the person of General Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust and elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and square, and weighs not more than a hundred and forty-five pounds. His conformation appears to disqualify him for hardships: yet, accustomed to them from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched, and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression, but when he is excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing—in his address commanding; while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment there is nothing repulsive.

Influenced by the belief, that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. With him benevolence is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and relieve it.

A SCENE FROM THE ROUE.

At the door of the inner apartment, Walmer stopped, and holding it a moment in his hand, he turned suddenly round, and in a deep solemn voice he uttered—"Prepare!"

"For what?" said the dauntless Leslie.

"For that which, if thou hast a human heart, will break it. For that which if thou hast one particle of conscience, will touch it with never-dying remorse!"

Leslie was thunderstruck—he knew not what to expect—his mind wandered through the labyrinths of his memory of the past, and anticipations of the future, to divine what was to come; yet he was fearless.

"Lead on—I am prepared for any thing!"

"Enter," exclaimed Walmer, in a voice of thunder, "enter, and behold thy work!"

He threw open the door, and Leslie beheld a couch with tapers placed at its feet and head.—The couch was covered with a sheet, on which was strewn springs of rosemary and yew.—Just over it, at the head, was a large picture covered with a green curtain. By its side was a small desk, on which were a missal and a rosary, as though some one had been recently praying there. The window, which reached to the ground, was partly open, so that the flames of the tapers flickered in the night breeze, and rendered the light still more doubtful. The forms which the sheet that covered the couch presented were too defined not to convey at once to the eye that a corpse was beneath it.

Leslie started—he hesitated. Walmer advanced to the couch; and laying his hand upon the sheet, slowly and solemnly exclaimed.—"Approach and contemplate thy work!" Perceiving his hesitation—"Ha! dost fear the effects of crime, and yet not fear to commit it?"

The word fear acted like electricity upon the nerves of Leslie; he approached firmly; Walmer threw off the covering suddenly, and Leslie shrunk back shuddering and pale, and trembling, as the hollow and sunken features, and thin and attenuated form of Agnes met his view; a convulsive shudder crept through his whole frame—his hair had the sensation of bristling upon his head, and every nerve seemed to vibrate to some unpleasant, some unnatural touch.

He wished to withdraw his eyes, but could not. His feet seemed the only steady part of his whole frame; and they felt rooted to the floor. Nature burst forth in huge drops of perspiration, which rolled down his forehead; his hand involuntarily stretched itself out, as though it would have some palpable proof of the reality of the object before him—but shrunk back before it came in contact with the corpse.

WHALING.

The following animated description of this enterprising and hazardous business is from the editor of the Nantucket Inquirer:—

The man at the mast head upon the look out, having discovered whales, vociferates with all his might—"I here she blows!" The captain immediately exclaims—"Where away?" and, "How far off?" and being answered as to their being to windward, to leeward, right ahead, or astern; he now goes aloft himself to determine that they are sperm whale, and which way bound. We will now suppose that they are three points off the larboard bow, distant about 3 miles, and heading along the same course as the ship. Now the captain cries, "Keep her off two points;" which being done, his next order is, "Steady—steady, as she goes." "The weather braces a small pull. "Loose top gallant sails, there, bear a hand." Scarcely a hand is to be found on deck after these orders are executed, except the helmsman; all are eagerly jumping aloft to catch sight of the whales previous to their going down—and hope and fear are alternately expressed in the faces of all as the fish are seen to glide through the water rapidly, and in a straight course, or occasionally to play upon the surface—to *lob tail* it, is the technical term. The ship *nearing* the whales, the next order is, "See the lines in the boat!" "Swing the cranes!" The after oarsman now fills his boat keg with water, puts some bread under the stern sheets, and sees that a bucket is in the boat. We will suppose the whales are now *sounding*, and the captain having run down with the ship as near as he thinks advisable, orders the maintopsail to be backed; all hands are now straining their optics to discover the whales when they first blow. They are at length seen some distance from the ship. "Stand by the boats, there," cries the captain, and each man knowing his station, is found at his respective boat, eager for the chase. "Lower away"—the boats are precipitated into the water, and the crews at their oars in a twinkling. After pushing from the ship, it takes some 2 or 3 minutes for the harpooner to adjust his craft, he then seats him on his thwart, and takes the oar; now the officer who *heads* the boat, cries, "Line your oars boys, pull ahead—[a lapse of 2 or 3 minutes]—pull ahead, I tell you, why don't ye—long and strong, head boat, I say—[an interval of about 50 seconds]—Every man do his best—lay back, I tell ye, (*fiercely*) —why don't ye spring—don't let that boat pass ye; spring I tell ye, (*authoritatively*)—there they be, round and round with em, for God's sake, pull ahead, (*entreatingly*)—[lapse of a few seconds.] Every thing—every thing I've got in my chest I'll give ye, do spring, boy's let's get on first; now then, back to the thwarts, give her the touch, I tell ye, (*encouragingly*)—five seas off, only five seas off, spring!—3 oar side best, pull all, every soul of you, (*boisterously*) I'll give you all my tobacco, every thing I've got,—look at her, O, what a hump, slow as night—don't you look round, (*passionately,*) she don't blow, she only whiffs it out—at the end of your thwarts pull, and we'll be on, this rising—she's an 80 barrel whale; there she *wills;* she's heading to leeward, a large fellow separate from the school (*aloof*)—why the *devil* don't you pull—now do boys, do your best, won't you, (*soothingly.*) I tell you we are jam on her! one minute more!—Oh, boys if you want to see your sweethearts, if you want to see Nantucket, pull ahead—spring, b—l ye, that whale will shorten our passage 6 months—I tell you we gain fast, —now's the time,—*wills* still heading to leeward —lap on her in a moment, harpooner stand by —all my tobacco,—all my clothes—*pull*,—Oh, what a whale, (*softly*) have my soul out,—harpooner—harpooner, one minute more; half a minute more; all my tobacco—we are in her wake, (*whispers*) make no noise with your oars, stand up harpooner—pull the rest—give it her solid. * * * Stern, stern I tell ye! (*loudly,*)—stern all—stern like the devil—stern, and get clear of the whale—harpooner come aft—wet the line, *we are fast—now haul me on*—stern I tell ye—lay to the leeward of the whale; that's a good one —[straightens his lance,] lay the head of the boat off; I've boned my lance; give me a chance, *do haul me on*, will ye? there's the flag—stern, I tell ye—ha—give me a set upon her—thick as tar, there she *clotters*—stern, she's *going* in her *flurry*—stern all—there, she's in up, pass the spade forward—let's haul up to her, *get harness on*, and *tow her alongside.*"

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor—Of all the schemes which have, for a number of years, been laid before the public, or which are likely to occupy in future the attention of the people, there is none I conceive of such vast importance, or which may lead to such momentous considerations, as the American Colonization scheme. It is a system of philanthropy which recommends itself to favour in all the different aspects in which it can be viewed; "it is a circle of benevolence every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole." Permit me then, through your widely circulated paper, to recommend this measure, and to unite with others in an attempt to wipe off an universally acknowledged stain upon the character of our country.

One of the first maxims of a republican government, says a distinguished writer, is to extend equal privileges to the whole community, and, by putting down titles, to give to every citizen an equal share of power, and, consequently, of weight in the government. But does this system extend to the free black population of our country? Are they allowed the right of suffrage, the full protection of our laws, or the privilege of representation? If they are not, then it is a perversion of this general rule, and calls loudly for an amendment. But if we view this subject in a practical light we shall find that the evil arising from this perversion is even greater than we could have anticipated. We see living among us a half a million of these unhappy beings who, excluded from our invaluable privileges, have nothing left to arouse them to the exercise of their faculties or to the attainment of eminence. And what is the result?—why, that that they are reduced to the lowest state of social degradation—that they are ignorant, contaminated and vicious, and that, in short, they are a drug and a burthen to the society in which they live. These are facts too obvious to escape long the attention of the people, and if once they are brought to reflect seriously upon the matter I am persuaded they will enter resolutely into those plans which would have a tendency to bring about this reformation. It has been the diversity of opinion which has for a time distracted the mind of the public. It has been proposed that they should be advanced to an equal station with ourselves; that they should be put in possession of equal privileges, and called to a participation in our state governments. But so long as we retain a slave population, whose condition we cannot at present ameliorate, I conceive the plan of locating these free people of colour among us would be an absurd and impolitic one. It then remains with us to devise one less pernicious, and better adapted to bring about the happiness of the people generally. The Almighty, who hath endowed man with a thinking faculty, and who hath put him in possession of the attribute of reason, hath enabled him in the present instance to employ it for the good of his fellow beings. He hath caused him to look with an eye of pity on the sufferings of this unhappy people, and to employ his means to effect their deliverance. Already hath the day of their redemption dawned,—a day rendered glorious by the efforts and perseverance of a few enterprising philanthropists. They have now abandoned the thought of bettering their condition in this country, and conceived the more noble one of effecting a colonization in Africa. Success has crowned their endeavors. A colony of from four to five hundred families has been successfully established, and will continue, I hope, to stand as a living monument of what human perseverance and human means can effect when supported by the mild influence of religion: already hath Ethiopia borne testimony to the blessing of civilization; already hath her fields rendered an abundant harvest to repay the labors of the husbandman; and the free system of government established in Liberia has enabled each emigrant to become more enlightened, more happy, and more independent. Contrast the situation of the poor emigrant, returned to the land of his forefathers, with the unhappy station which he filled while living among us. He is now independent, he was then a slave; he is now exalted, he was then degraded; he has now an abundance, he then wanted a sufficiency. And if the efforts of a few individuals, and unaided by any bounty from the general government, have been able to effect this great change, what could we promise ourselves from the united efforts of a whole community? If these pioneers have gone forward and removed the preliminary difficulties, what should prevent the people from following them! But are the advantages enumerated above all that we could promise ourselves? Would not the condition of the poor white population be benefited? Remove this half a million of dead matter and the energies of the labouring man, whose efforts have been for a long time palsied by his work coming in competition with this extraneous labour, would be reanimated. The people in general would be able to obtain employ, and, by the increased demand for labour, on terms more agreeable with the true nature of their condition. This then, Sir, is a double consideration as it respects the labouring class of our people, and the people in general. The wealthy would, at least for the time being, be compelled to advance wages in proportion to the services rendered, and ameliorate the condition of by far the largest class of our population.

To bring about this desirable object, it requires that it should be patronized in each and every part of the Union. It is not that each section should advance large and repeated sums of money, but it is the countenance, the protection, and in a measure, the pecuniary assistance which the society requires. Once the tide sets towards Liberia it will continue to flow in an equal and uninterrupted channel. We want the support of the different sections of the United States, to enable us to retain our possession in Liberia. We want the influence to prevail on such persons of color as wish to emigrate, to embark in the enterprise. But it will be sufficient that we defray the expenses of a part of these emigrants only. Such as have proceeded (as in numerous instances, will enable their friends and relations to follow after, others will be enabled to defray their own expenses, and in the fulness of time, this great and desirable project will be wrought. Let us, then, steadily adhere to the plan which we have hitherto marked out. Let us keep in mind the great end which we have in view, and let us supplicate the aid of a humane and benevolent public. The society is beset with difficulties. It has contended with many dangers. But the light of truth has at length appeared, and its operations will go forward with greater vigor. It can be truly said, to have nothing in view but the good of mankind, and if it had been got up for the benefit of an oppressed people, if it seeks to raise this people from the lowest depths of ignorance and misery, and to place them in a station where they can enjoy the unalienable rights and privileges of men, and if in doing this thing, they consult the happiness of all parties, surely an all-wise and all-seeing God will extend his protection and enable the society to prosper.

Laurel, March 2, 1829. R.

THE SOLDIER'S SON.

By Mrs. Dorsey, of Vevay, Indiana.

'Shall I take your baggage, Sir,' said an intelligent looking boy to a traveller, who had just landed at one of our Eastern Cities.

'My servant takes charge of it' replied the gentleman, but struck with the peculiar interest of his countenance, as the boy retired he flung him a piece of money. The boy looked at it with hesitation, and his pale cheek reddened to crimson. Picking it up at length, he approached the traveller with an air of embarrassment.

'Excuse me, Sir; I sought employment, not alms.'

'True my little Son,' said the gentleman, laughing, 'but you will not return so very a trifle on my hands?'

The boy stood for a moment in silence. His young spirit evidently recoiled from the idea of appropriating the humiliating gift, and he unconsciously twirling it in his fingers. There was an expression of mingled haughtiness and gratitude in his manly features, and his slender form assumed all the irregular attitudes of indecision. At this moment a beggar approached them, and his countenance brightened.

'Permit me,' said he bowing gracefully to the traveller, 'permit me to transfer your bounty,' and presenting the unlucky coin to the humble mendicant, he instantly disappeared.

The little incident made a strong impression on the mind of the stranger, and two days afterwards he distinguished the elastic figure of the boy among a group of laborers. Pleased at again seeing him, he immediately approached him.

'May I seek your name, my young acquaintance?' he enquired in a tone of kindness.

'Alvah Hamilton,' replied the boy, and he still continued to ply the instrument of labor with bateless diligence.

Our traveller, whose name was Courtney, looked at him with increasing interest.—The extreme beauty of his countenance, its marked expression of high and noble feeling strongly contrasted with the coarseness of his dress, and the rudeness of his employment.

'Have you no parents?' inquired Mr. Courtney.

'I have yet a father.'

'And what is his vocation?'

'He is a worn-out-soldier, sir, of the revolution;' and the boy applied himself to his task with an intensity that seemed intended to prevent any further interrogation.

The tenacious Courtney, however, was not to be shaken off.

'Do you live with your father?'

'Certainly, sir.'

'And where.'

The boy pointed in silence to a decayed and miserable looking dwelling.

Mr. Courtney sighed.

A keen November blast which at that moment whistled around him, told him the inadequacy of such a shelter.

'A soldier!' he mentally exclaimed, 'and perhaps his blood has been shed to secure the rights of those who revel in luxury!'

A few hours afterwards he knocked at the door of the shattered habitation. If an interest in the father had been already awakened by the son, it was at once confirmed by the appearance of the old man, now before him. He had raised his head slowly from his staff on which he was leaning at the entrance of the stranger, and discovered a countenance where the lines of sorrow and suffering were distinctly traced. Still there was something in his high though furrowed brow that told his affinity with the proud Alvah; and the ravages of infirmity had not altogether robbed his wasted form of the dignity of a soldier.

'Will you pardon the intrusion of a stranger!' said Mr. Courtney. 'I have been led hither merely to chat an hour with a revolutionary veteran.'

'He who comes to cheer the solitude of darkness must be welcome,' said the old man; and Mr. Courtney now perceived that he was utterly blind!

The events of the revolution afforded an easy clue to conversation, and they chatted without effort.

'I would,' said Mr. Courtney, 'that every one who assisted in our glorious struggle might individually share the prosperity it has confirmed to our nation. I fear, however, that there are many whose blood has even cemented the proud fabric of our independence, that are themselves left in want and obscurity.'

'True' said the old man, 'the decayed soldier whose strength was wasted in the conflict, has but little for himself at home; but I trust his posterity will reap the harvest he has sown.'

'You have a son,' said Mr. Courtney, 'worthy of such a harvest. Is the youth called Alvah your all!'

'All that survives of a large family. He alone, the child of my old age, has been spared to save me from public dependence.'

'Have you been long deprived of sight,' asked Mr. Courtney.

'Only two years.'

'And during that period have you had no resource but the labor of your son!'

'None; but the wants of a soldier are few, and the filial piety of my boy renders him cheerful under every privation that affects only himself. He labors incessantly and I have no regret but that of seeing him thus fettered to servitude.'

'I would,' said Mr. Courtney with enthusiasm, 'I would that I could place him in a sphere more suited to his worth. With the advantage of education he would become an ornament to society; but this, under your peculiar circumstances, he cannot have in an ordinary degree.'

'But for his taste for learning,' said the soldier, 'he must have been utterly destitute. There were hours however, when he could not labor, and as these have been inversably devoted to study he has gradually acquired its common principles.'

The entrance of Alvah himself interrupted the conversation. He had brought some little delicacies for his father, the avails of his days labors.

'I have just been thinking,' said Mr. Courtney, 'of making some arrangements, with the approbation of your father for your future establishment. I grieve to see a boy of promise thus losing the springtime of life.

'You forget, sir,' said Alvah, respectfully bowing, 'that I can embrace no proposal that would separate me from my father, however advantageous.

'Certainly not in his present situation; but I have friends here, who will readily assist me in making a suitable provision for his support, and you may then be put to business that will secure you a future competence.'

'Impossible, sir! My father can have no claims like those on his son. 'Tis a short season only since my weakness required his support, and shall I now lessen the duties of filial gratitude to the hand of charity?'

Mr. Courtney knew not what to reply.

'Do not think me ungrateful for your proffered kindness,' continued the boy, while his dark eyes swam in tears, and every trace of pride suddenly gave place to the liveliest expression of gratitude 'I feel most deeply your solicitude for my interest, but indeed, sir, I am perfectly happy in my present condition: My father, too, is satisfied with the slender provision my labor affords, and should it hereafter become insufficient, I will not scruple to ask the aid of benevolence.'

Mr. Courtney was affected. The soldier again leant his head over his staff and was probably invoking blessings on the head of his son! A storm had commenced, and the sleet was even then dripping through the broken roof. Mr. Courtney rose to depart.

"Must I then go,' he exclaimed, 'without rendering you any service! Will you not even accept,' and he put his hand into his pocket—but Alvah drew back with an expression that answered the unfinished sentence. The old man gave him his hand with a smile of benignity.

'Accept my thanks, sir, and suffer me to crave the name of him who has thus sought the dwelling of poverty.'

The stranger gave his name and address, and receiving a promise they would seek him in future need, reluctantly left them.

Mr. Courtney was a man of feeling, but he was also a man of pleasure; and with the votaries of dissipation, the soft and holy whisperings of benevolence are too often lost in more seductive strains. The scene he had now witnessed had, however, awakened all his better principles. The dignified submission of the father, the proud humility of the son, preferring the most servile labor to the shadow of dependence; his deep but quiet tenderness for his unfortunate parent, and his perfect exemption from selfish feeling; all were vividly impressed on their visitant. If an intercourse with the good influences even cold and torpid hearts; as is beautifully exemplified by the Persian fable, that became an odoriferous substance by the contact of a rose; that influence must be stronger indeed on the soul of feeling. The gems of the heart, but let the language of pure and elevated sentiment be heard, and the chords of the responsive feeling will at once awaken like the sleeping tones of the harp attuned by the winds of heaven. For a little time, the pageantry of the world lost its power on the gay Courtney, and all the haunts of pleasure were forgotten. He shuddered as he contrasted the elegancies that surrounded him with the destruction he had witnessed. The straw pallet of age and infirmity; the picture that memory drew seemed even yet more vivid than the reality.

The following day Mr. Courtney had left the city, but a blank cover, enclosing five hundred dollars, had been placed by an unknown hand in that of the old soldier.—Years passed away, and the glow of unearthly pleasure that the traveller then experienced was gradually forgotten. The blandishments of pleasure resumed their wonted influence; her glittering wand hurried him onward without the power of reflection; and if a momentary wish would have to inquire the further fate of Alvah Hamilton, a bright phantasma that surrounded him diverted his purpose. Death had deprived him of an amiable wife, whose influence might have won him from the sphere of illusion, and his only child, early accustomed to the rounds of fashionable pursuits, thought not of opposing them.—The exalted sentiments, however, which even in childhood she had imbibed from her mother, preserved her from their contaminating influence; and amid the blights of a gay world the purity of her character remained stainless as the snows of the unapproachable cliff. Gentle as the reed of summer, she yielded to the impulse of those with whom her lot was cast; but her mind, supported by high and frequent communion with the memory of her sainted parent, escaped the thraldom which habit might otherwise have secured. At the age of fifteen she accompanied an invalid friend to the medical springs at Ballston. This village, at that time, was a place of fashionable resort, and, to a mind like Isabel Courtney's, afforded themes of limitless reflection. The buoyancy of health was here contrasted with the langour of disease; the hectic of death with the laugh of revelry; palpable images of morality mingled with the votaries of pleasure; the listless who strove to annihilate time, and the dying, who sought to add yet a few days to those they had now to number.

Soon after the arrival of Isabel, she was one day struck, on entering the common sitting-room, by an old man who sat alone and apparently unnoticed. His sightless eyes, his palsied limbs, and the white locks that were thinly scattered over his pallid temples, all at once rivetted her attention. Her heart throbbed with pity, but reverence mingled with compassion as she marked the settled and placid expression of his countenance. At no great distance a group of ladies were indulging in bursts of levity, that at this moment struck most discordantly on her heart.

She felt that the presence of unfortunate age should at least inspire respect, and involuntarily approaching the unheeded old man, she was half resolved to address him. Her natural timidity, however, still witheld her, till she was at length called by one of the hayden group to partake of some strawberries. The irresolute expression of her countenance at once changed to that of pleasure.

'I will beg some,' she said, unhesitatingly presenting her workbasket, 'for this old gentleman;' and she then approached him without embarrassment; 'Will you accept some strawberries, sir!'

The voice of Isabel was like the low dying tones of an instrument; it touched every chord of the soul. The old man received them with a smile that spoke a benediction; while an elegant, though youthful stranger, who stood reading a newspaper with his back towards them, suddenly turned round and fixed his eyes on the blushing girl with mingled admiration and surprise.

She instinctively retreated, and joined the group she had hitherto shunned, mingling in their trifling. Soon after, the youth himself approached with her basket, presenting it with a look of indescribable import, he said,

'Accept, Miss, the thanks and blessings of age for your delicate attention.'

He then disappeared. In a short time he returned, and addressed the old man in a tone of respect and tenderness.

'I have at length found more quiet lodgings, sir, and will attend you whenever you feel able to walk.'

The old man rose, and leaning on the arm of the youth, they left the apartment.

'They are then to be temporary sojourners in the village,' thought Isabel; and a sensation of pleasure, of which she was perhaps unconscious, arose from the idea of again meeting them. They met the next morning at the spring—and again, and again met!

Who shall describe the mingling of kindred spirits! Who shall trace the intricate and delicate sources of that mysterious passion which sweeps like a torrent over the human soul! Scarcely a word had passed between the youthful strangers, they knew nothing of each other beyond the limits of a few short days; yet the

years that preceded had become to them as a tedious dream, their present was their all of existence, and resembled the renovated life of the chrysalis, when it 'sails on new wings, through summer air.'

As yet, however, unconscious of the dangerous source of this new sense of enjoyment, they met without embarrassment. The blush that dyed the cheek of Isabel in the presence of the stranger, was that of abstract pleasure, and the light which flashed from his eye at her approach was brilliant as the rays of heaven. The failing health of the blind old man, whom he daily attended to the spring, afforded their only clue even to passing remark. The deep interest which his appearance excited in the bosom of Isabel conquered the scruples of vestal reserve, and she frequently ventured a timid inquiry respecting the aged invalid. There are a thousand nameless attentions, too trifling for description, that come with a cheering influence over the feeling heart, like the imperceptible breeze that stirs the delicate leaf. Such were the attentions which misfortune invariably elicited from the hand of Isabel, no matter how narrow her sphere of action. Her voice,—her step, were already known to the discriminating ear of the old man, and if his cane was dropt, or a seat brought him, he knew the ready hand that presented them.—He was, however, evidently and rapidly failing; and at last Isabel met the interesting stranger no longer. Three days passed and her attendance on her friend became a penance. A walk was proposed, and weary of herself, she gladly became one of the party. As they passed within view of the village cemetry, her gaze was arrested by a funeral procession. Their duties were finished and they were returning; but there was one who yet lingered, and with folded arms, leaned over the new made grave! Could it be? Yes, it was the young stranger—and Isabel at once comprehended the melancholy scene. The party proceeded, and ere their return, the surrounding landscape was flooded with the silver light of a full moon. The feelings of Isabel were rendered yet more intense by the softening influence of the hour, and almost unable to proceed, she leaned on the arm of the friend whose strength was yet but imperfectly restored, and fell behind her gayer companions. Again her eye was turned to the last asylum of humanity; the solitary mourner had left the spot, and with a melancholy step, was slowly returning to the village. Their paths intersected, and he was already before her. He bowed, and both were some moments silent. He at length said, in a voice of suppressed emotion, "The cause which brought me hither is now terminated in the grave. I leave this place to-morrow. Suffer me then, Miss, even at this moment of sorrow, to thank you, for the interest you have evinced in the sufferings of my departed father, for the soothing attentions you have paid to him. If the cup of affliction is ever yours, may some spirit, gentle as your own, temper its bitterness,—some being, bright and lovely as yourself, hover round your pillow." Isabel could not reply.—Her party had now halted, and as she rejoined them, the young stranger uttered a stifled farewell, and striking into another path disappeared. On her return the subdued Isabel was pressed to the bosom of her father. If any thing at this moment could have given her pleasure, it was his arrival, as she panted to leave a spot that was now to her utterly devoid of interest. The light adieus of ceremony were easily concluded, and early the following morning she was equipped for departure.

As her father handed her into the carriage he stopped to speak with an acquaintance, while a young man, who was passing at the moment, suddenly paused and clasped his hand, exclaimed, "Mr. Courtney, my benefactor." "I do not understand you sir," said the astonished Courtney. I know of no one who can give me so flattering a title. Ah, said the young man, whose countenance and voice were but too familiar to the trembling Isabel, "am I then so changed? I am Alvah Hamilton, the soldier's son, whom, seven years ago, you rescued from extreme poverty!" Mr. Courtney pressed his hand with emotion. "You mean I would have rescued, but for his intolerable pride." "Oh sir, evasion is unavailing.—We could not mistake the hand that relieved us. Have you then some interest in hearing—will you not suffer me to tell you what has been the effects of your bounty?" "I shall gladly listen to aught in which you are concerned," said Mr. Courtney. "Two days after you left us my poor father was removed to a more comfortable shelter, and I was entered at school. I could yet attend to the personal wants of my father, and incited to exertion by every claim of gratitude and duty, I could but progress in my studies. I was soon a ready penman and accountant, and a year afterwards was received into a wealthy mercantile house, as an under clerk. My wages enabled me to make immediate provision for my father, and they were yearly augmented. And now," he added with a subdued tone, "since He is at length called to receive far higher wealth than that of earth, my first exertion will be to discharge the pecuniary part of the obligation which has so greatly influenced my present destiny." "The obligation which you speak of," said Mr. Courtney, "does not exist. An ample equivalent was at once received in the pleasure of assisting indigent virtue. Do not then wound again by so unjust an allusion—but tell me, is your venerable father no more?" Alvah briefly sketched the late events, and Mr. Courtney now shook him warmly by the hand. "Farewell, dear Alvah, my carriage has been sometime waiting; believe that I rejoice in your prosperity, and remember that you may always command my friendship." Alvah looked wishfully after him as he departed, but the form of Isabel was not visible. She had shrunk back in the carriage at his approach and had thus escaped observation. From her father, who was himself too much excited to notice the agitation of his child, she now heard a description of his first knowledge of Alvah Hamilton.—She made no comments but every word was treasured up in her heart, and though years passed away without a single event to recall his memory every vision of her fancy, every idea of moral excellence, in the imagination of Isabel, was identified with his image. This imperishable attachment, however, partook of the high tone of her mind. It was a deep and sacred principle hidden in the recesses of her heart, and leaving no trace on the surface of her character.

Isabel was far too lovely to remain unsought, and Mr. Courtney was astonished at her decided rejection of repeated and splendid offers. He expostulated, he entreated, he taxed her with perverseness. She deprecated his anger with seraphic gentleness. She anticipated his every wish but her firmness remained unshaken. His attentions was at length called to objects of yet deeper anxiety. His love of pleasure, his recklessness of gain, had gradually wasted an estate which, though sufficient for all the chaster elegancies of life, was inadequate to the support of prodigality. He now stood on the verge of ruin, and those who had shared his substance looked coldly and carelessly on its wreck, while the unhappy Courtney, driven to madness, could scarcely believe the perfidy of the world he had implicitly trusted. He was not, however, without a comforter. At this hour of trial the virtues of his child became more fully developed, as the gem gleams brightest through the shades of darkness. Her affection deepened in its intensity as its object was deserted by others; her fortitude, her cheerfulness now came over his scorched and withered heart with balmy influence. The family seat was to be publicly sold, and the fearful day arrived. While it was yet crying a new purchaser appeared, apparently from a distance, his horse dripped with speed, and his countenance was pale and agitated. The property, as usual in such cases, was going at half its value, and the stranger bid it off. Mr. Courtney was still the occupant, and the new proprietor waited on him immediately. Isabel had that moment left her father for some domestic call, and the unfortunate man was musing on their impending expulsion from their recent residence, when Alvah Hamilton stood suddenly before him. "Welcome, most welcome to my heart, dearest Alvah," he exclaimed, "I can no longer welcome you to my home. You have come to witness my removal from all that was once mine. I am here only on sufferance. To-morrow I may have no shelter for my head." "Not so," cried Alvah, "you have yet a shelter; your present home is still yours and no earthly power can expel you from it!" "What mean you," said the breathless Courtney. "Fourteen years since," he replied, "you prevented my father a sum which then preserved him from want; and secured my subsequent wealth. He received it but as a loan, and that debt devolved on me. True, you disclaimed it, but it was yet unencelled—reluctant to offend you, I delayed its discharge, though the amount was long since appropriated in my imagination for that purpose. It has not, however, lain idle.—The profits of the house in which some years ago I became a partner, have been considerable. Your little capital has acquired its share; and its amount has this day redeemed your forfeited estate. By a mere accident I had seen it advertised, and I lost no time in hastening hither. And now," he added, taking the hand of Mr. Courtney, with a radiant smile; "will you not welcome your Alvah to your home!—It is long since you gave me a check on your friendship. I have come to claim it and surely you can no longer refuse the title of my benefactor, when from your bounty I derived not only wealth, but the unutterable pleasure of this moment."

Mr. Courtney wept. The thoughtless man of the world wept at the sacred triumph of virtue. Alvah himself was overcome by the scene. Isabel paced the floor in silence. A portrait of Isabel hung directly opposite him, and it now caught his eye. Starting back with amazement, he gazed at it as a loyely phantom. It looked indeed like a thing of life—the blue eye seemed to beam with expression through its long dark lashes, and there was surely breath on the deep red lip. Just so the auburn hair was parted on her white forehead when he last saw her—just so its shining ringlets strayed over her snowy neck, "tell me," at length he exclaimed, turning to Mr. Courtney," who is the original of this picture?" Surprised at the agitation of his manner, Mr. Courtney replied, "have you never seen her?" "Seen her! O yes, her image has been long, long engraven on my heart; but of her name I am yet ignorant." "Her name is Courtney," said the astonished father, "she is my only child." "Gracious Heaven," exclaimed Alvah, "what new excitement awaits me!" "May I ask the cause of this emotion, Alvah? How or in what manner have you known my beloved Isabel?" Alvah gave a wild and passionate description of their early and limited acquaintance; and the long concealed attachment of his daughter was at once revealed to the heart of Mr. Courtney—"Tell me," he said, taking the throbbing hand of his friend, "tell me, Alvah, in sacred faith if this imperfect knowledge of my child has awakened a sentiment of tenderness?" Alvah flung himself into his arms. "Ah sir, have I not cherished her memory, through the long season of utter hopelessness? Has not my spirit turned from all the allurements of the world, to commune with the recollection of her virtues?" Mr. Courtney left the room in silence and returned with the trembling Isabel. "Ye are worthy of each other," said he, and joining their hands, he invoked the blessings of Heaven on the dearest objects of his heart. He then left them to pour out his gratitude to Him who had thus redeemed the everlasting promise,—"CAST THY BREAD UPON THE WATERS AND THOU SHALT FIND IT AFTER MANY DAYS."

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

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The following solution to an Enigma inserted in the Saturday Evening Post of November 29, 1828, has long remained on hand, accompanied by a figure of the garden, &c. the difficulty of representing which occasioned the delay. The solution is now inserted without the garden, which the ingenious reader may supply for himself.

In a Garden whose *scath*, deck'd with beauty and grace,
The sprightly Narcissus dar'd vie with the Rose;
Three hundred and forty-six we may trace,
Where the Bee and the Butterfly each sought repose;
But see in yon corner, the fair-blooming Lilly,
Whence the Butterfly flippantly fluttered his way,
And mark his *Sine's course*, fifty-six, eighteen, fully,
Northwest and by west, with wings glittering and gay.
While the sweet-sipping Bee, not dreading resistance,
From the Rose wings his flight, humming cheerfully his way;
His *Sine*, thirty-three, forty-two, and mark now the distance
Between these fleet rovers, the *sage* and the *gay*.
Three hundred, two feet, now measure the ground,
While two hundred forty-three, the *south path* will bound.
T. M.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Of the First School District of the State of Pennsylvania.

In obedience to the direction of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 3d of March, 1818, the Controllers of the Public Schools, for the first School District of the State of Pennsylvania, submit their eleventh Annual Report.

Four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven pupils attend the following Schools, viz:

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Model School,	318	302	620
Locust street,	340	250	590
Northern Liberties,	332	202	534
Kensington,	212	211	423
Southwark,	366	303	669
Moyamensing,	204	217	421
Spring Garden,	90	48	138
North Western,	89	76	165
South Western,	94	91	185
Lombard street, colored,	251	301	552
	2336	1991	4297

Besides those who belong to the Alphabet and Spelling Sections, and those who are begining to write on slates, the classes are arranged as follows:

SCHOOLS.		*Reading.*	*Writing on paper.*	*Arithmetic.*
Model,	Boys,	265	94	184
	Girls,	160	70	100
Locust street,	Boys,	223	100	223
	Girls,	180	90	108
Northern Liberties,	Boys,	210	55	124
	Girls,	153	66	132
Kensington,	Boys,	118	74	118
	Girls,	114	114	114
Southwark,	Boys,	238	149	161
	Girls,	168	95	60
Moyamensing,	Boys,	92	75	109
	Girls,	129	73	108
Spring Garden,	Boys,	37	18	29
	Girls,	22	10	14
North Western,	Boys,	61	15	32
	Girls,	50	8	18
South Western,	Boys,	67	16	32
	Girls,	75	20	44
Lombard st., col'd,	Boys,	140	38	105
	Girls,	119	45	125
		2605	1215	1960

In addition to the above mentioned branches, Grammar and Geography are taught, and the girls are instructed in Sewing, Knitting, and Marking on Canvass.

The whole number of pupils are thus distributed:

In the Model Schools, Chester street,	550
First Section, City of Philadelphia,	1432
Second Section, Northern Liberties and Kensington,	1067
Third and Ninth Sections, Southwark and Moyamensing,	1090
Fourth Section, Spring Garden,	158
Total,	4297

In the country parts of the district, seven hundred and sixty children have been taught, and with three instructed on the Lancasterian plan, make the whole number educated at the public expense during the official year, *Five Thousand and Fifty-seven.*

During eleven years, the period of the operation of the present law, Thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-three Children have partaken of the benefits of education, under the liberal patronage of this efficient, and economical system.

From the annexed accounts examined by the auditors, it will appear that the Controllers have drawn orders upon the County Treasurer for thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars, and ninety-five cents; of which sum, a sixteen thousand and eleven dollars and sixty-four cents is chargeable to the support of Lancasterian Schools, six thousand five hundred and forty one dollars and fifty five cents, to real estate and school furniture, and seven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and eighty cents, to education in the country sections.

Authority was given, and provision made at the commencement of the last year, to enable the directors of the 4th section, to purchase a site and erect a school house. It is understood that they have procured a lot in a convenient situation, and that arrangements will be made for building early the ensuing spring.

The principal of the Boys' Model School, has compiled an epitome of Geography, especially adapted to Seminaries of mutual instruction, the publication of which the Controllers encouraged, and have supplied each school in the district with the requisite number of copies.

Several persons of both sexes, have recently availed themselves of the privilege of acquiring a knowledge of the Lancasterian plan of instruction, by attending the model and other schools, and some of the individuals thus qualified are candidates for employment in Pennsylvania, in many of the interior counties of which, an increased degree of attention has lately been manifested, for providing the means of elementary instruction to a large number of youths now destitute of that blessing.

The power given to the Controllers by an act of the last session of the Legislature, to establish schools for the instruction of children under five years of age, has not yet been employed. That object has nevertheless claimed their notice, and the most respectful attention has been paid to the communications of several societies formed in the city and county of Philadelphia, for the support of Infant Schools, asking pecuniary aid towards the institutions which are conducted by them with great benevolence and success.

In what manner this confessedly important concern should be disposed of, the Controllers do not yet feel themselves fully qualified to determine. Whether annual contributions ought to be made from the public treasury, to assist the means now derived from individual beneficence, so that the charitable ladies who govern those schools may not be embarrassed in their operations for want of funds—whether establishments ought to be provided for this class of children, entirely under the direction of the Controllers, or whether it will be judicious to increase the already liberal expenditure for free education—are questions demanding further grave and patient reflection. The Controllers cannot however take leave of this subject without acknowledging the deep feeling which an inspection of the Infant Schools, is sure to produce in every generous mind. The excellent instruction imparted—the astonishing proficiency of the pupils in what is taught, and the happiness which reigns among the children, are powerful recommendations to the adoption of this novel mode of captivating the attention—developing the intellect, and laying the great foundations of moral and religious truth at the very dawn of life.

Notwithstanding the ample opportunities which are furnished for conferring the rudiments of learning upon the indigent youth of this part of the state, the Controllers regret that the wise and generous purpose which seeks the education and welfare of every individual of that description, is not accomplished. Many children, wholly neglected, wander as they list, practising deceptive arts of various kinds, and not unfrequently reach our prisons, where, by association with skilful criminals, their ruin is completed. Hundreds of others are employed merely with reference to their physical value.—Surely no private gains, however large, can recompense the commonwealth, for the miseries and mischiefs which flow from this source. Cupidity, with its attendant oppression, is indeed powerful and fearful, when it renders its subjects at once dependent and depraved.

The Controllers, as guardians of the class of young persons whom the law designs to train in virtuous habits, once more invoke the attention of their fellow citizens, to this momentous subject. They are convinced, that if it be duly examined, it will ensure energetic legislation adequate to the correction of existing abuses. To promote the intellectual elevation of the indigent part of the rising generation, is an essential and paramount duty of those for whom they labour in any branch of business, and such improvement is the only protection against servility, the most debasing form of evil that can befal humanity, or afflict the state.

Useful school learning, universally bestowed, combined with moral culture, and the inculcation of those principles of restraint which are founded upon a reverence of the Creator, and the truths of Christianity, constitute the bulwark of our free institutions, and whatever may contribute to impair, or prostrate this best defence, ought to be regarded as hostile to the public liberty and peace.

On behalf of the Controllers,
ROBERTS VAUX, *President.*
Attested,—T. M. PETTIT, *Secretary.*
Chamber of the Controllers, 2d Mo. (Feb.) 25, 1829.

THE INAUGURATION.

From the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President elect of the United States, took the Chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the VICE PRESIDENT by Mr. SMITH, of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the VICE PRESIDENT, viz.

Messrs. BRANCH, CLAYTON, BIBB, HAYNE, KING, KNIGHT, McLEAN, of Ohio, TAZEWELL, WHITE, SILSBEE, BELL, FRELINGHUYSEN, SPRAGUE, and LIVINGSTON; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

At half past eleven o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the United States, and ASSOCIATE JUDGES entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The FOREIGN MINISTERS and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for Members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address. And having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice MARSHALL.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the Inauguration. The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

From the United States Telegraph—Extra.
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1829.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
DELIVERED BY
GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,
On being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins.—While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvements, and the diffusion of information, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dockyards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending, and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending, for the advancement of the public service more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

We learn, from the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, that the President, on Monday, made the following nominations to the Senate:

JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee, to be Secretary for the Department of War.

JOHN BRANCH, of North Caroline, to be Secretary for the Department of the Navy.

JOHN MCPHERSON BERRIEN, of Georgia, to be Attorney General of the United States.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky, to be Postmaster General.

The nomination of JOHN POPE, of Kentucky, to be Governor of the Arkansas territory, has been confirmed.

A letter from John Randolph was laid before the House of Representatives by the Speaker two days previous to adjournment, asking leave of absence during the remainder of the session! The remainder of the session! Mr. Randolph had not been in his seat ten times during the session, and when a letter was presented, within 24 hours of the close, praying leave of absence for the remainder of the session, it was almost too much for the stern philosophy of the House to bear without relaxation.

The great concourse of strangers in this City has already subsided. This busy throng has passed away without any occurrence seriously to mar the pleasure of its assembly. What particularly gratifies us, and does credit to the character of our people, is, that, amidst all the excitement and bustle of the occasion, the whole day and night of the Inauguration passed off without the slightest interruption of the public peace and order, that we have heard of. At the mansion of the President, the Sovereign People were a little uproarous indeed, but it was in any thing but a malicious spirit.—*National Intelligencer.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship SILAS RICHARDS arrived last Sunday, at NEW YORK, having left LIVERPOOL on the 24th January. To our attentive correspondents of the MORNING HERALD, we are indebted for LIVERPOOL papers to the 23d and a DUBLIN journal of the 21st. No further important intelligence appears to have been received respecting the belligerents. The RUSSIAN EMPEROR is said to adhere to his resolution of refusing peace, without indemnity for the past and security for the future. CONSTANTINOPLE is represented as perfectly tranquil, in the midst of vigorous warlike preparations. Accounts from GIBRALTAR, to December 29, were highly favorable, no deaths or new cases having been reported for the last five days. Dr. PYM, the principal physician in the garrison, had published his opinion that contagion had ceased. The contents of the DUBLIN paper relate, almost exclusively, to the CATHOLIC question. O'CONNELL, it was said, intended to depart for LONDON on the 13th of February. The appointment of a new Lord Lieutenant was announced in the LONDON STANDARD of the 19th, but his name was withheld. Other papers named the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, but apparently without authority. In EDINBURGH, active searches were on foot, for the purpose of bringing to light every thing connected with the detestable system of murder recently discovered.

The St. Petersburg papers of the 2d ult. contain news from the Russian Army in Asia, from which it appears that the advanced corps of that force, after having for some time acted on the defensive, has retreated. In Asia, as well as the East of Europe, the winter is said to be very severe, and a cessation of hostilities is reckoned on. The Russians appear to have maintained their more important conquests, and congratulate themselves on having been able to do so in spite of the incessant attacks of the Turks. The expectations entertained in the early part of the campaign, that General Paskewitsch would be able speedily to reach Erzeroum, have been thus as little verified as the expectations that Gen. Witgenstein would have been able to pass the Balkan. The result both in Europe and Asia, after both parties have recruited their forces during the winter, will be anxiously looked for.

A great number of vessels, laden with all sorts of provisions, are said to have arrived at Constantinople, notwithstanding the blockade.

The Berlin papers of the 1st instant, say that General Roth, before the army left the environs of C——a, united under his command, all the troops of the 6th and 7th corps that have remained in Bulgaria, and has posted them in Varna, Paravadi, Cos, Londschi, and Bazardjik; and it seems that, in case of an attack, which is improbable, he has sufficient force to repel it.

The *Moniteur*, a good authority, states, that Canea, the capital of Crete, is to be taken possession of by a body of British and French troops; and the *Courrier Francaise* describes a correspondence which took place between Admiral Malcom and the Pacha of Canea on the subject. We are hence led to infer that this once celebrated island will form a part of the Greek Republic.

The Pacha of Egypt, according to accounts from Smyrna of the 8th ult., is resolved to defend to the utmost the strong ports of Crete—Cyprus, Rhodes, Chios, and Smyrna are to be garrisoned also, and Ibrahim is expected to establish his head-quarters at Smyrna.

An article from Corfu, dated the 4th of December, describes the Turks of Attica and Negropont as determined to make an obstinate resistance. The Garrison of Athens consists of 4000 irregular troops, and 6000 occupy the most important positions in other quarters.

It is stated, in a letter from Toulon, of the 4th instant, that the evacuation of the Morea by the French troops, began on the 22d ult. The 29th, 35th, and 46th regiments, were to embark between the 22d and 27th for Toulon, and the rest of the expedition was to follow in succession, as transports arrived. Thus, the presence of French troops in Greece will no longer embarrass the mediation of the Allies for peace, nor render necessary any interference with the Greek forces north of the Morea.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Advices from St. Petersburgh to the 4th inst. assert, that no conflict whatever had taken place in Bulgaria, in consequence of the severity of the weather; and the Nuremburgh Courier, which contained a statement that a sanguinary battle had taken place near Varna, now denies that statement, and says that the Greeks in Wallachia disseminate such reports to serve their own purposes. In the neighbourhood of Bucharest, all the corn and forage have been consumed, with the exception of buckwheat. The plague is also said to have made its appearance amongst the Russians at Bucharest.

Letters from Berlin state that the Emperor Nicholas has rejected all the propositions made by the Allied Powers, with the view of bringing about a peace; and that he still adheres to the declaration made at the commencement of the campaign, to be satisfied with nothing less than what he may deem complete satisfaction for the past, and security for the future. To these terms the Porte, encouraged by the result of the last campaign, is, of course, less likely to listen than it was previous to the breaking out of hostilities. In the meantime both parties are making strenuous preparations for commencing the next campaign as soon as the weather will permit of military operations. The Russians, it is said, mean to bring forward a force of 3 or 400,000 men, comprising a greater number of Cossack irregular troops than were employed last campaign, and being better organized, especially in the commissariat department, deficiencies and negligence in which have always been a point of weakness in Russian armies. It is difficult, however, to imagine how a defect of such long standing can be remedied immediately.

Letters from Odessa, to the 20th ult. mention the departure of thirteen sail of vessels, for Varna, with provisions and military stores;—and a Nuremburgh journal of the 5th inst. says, that the last advices from Constantinople mentioned the departure of Tchapan Oglou, from Anatolia, with very large reinforcements for the army of the Balkan. The Sultan, it is said, has commanded the Grand Vizier to use every exertion for the recapture of Varna, and all the fortresses south of the Danube, which have fallen into the hands of the Russians. We may, therefore, expect to hear of the speedy renewal of hostilities in the vicinity of Varna.

Intelligence from Constantinople, to the 19th of December, has been received through the Prussian and German journals. A ship of the line, of 108 guns, was launched on the 30th of November, and the Porte having severely felt the want of ships in the Black Sea, is represented as making every effort to equip an efficient squadron for the opening of the next campaign.

The Russian blockade was so ill supported, and the supplies received by land, through caravans, were so abundant, that the price of bread had not risen in the capital.

RECALL OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.—A most numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held at the Royal Exchange, on Friday, the Duke of Leinster in the chair, when an address to the Lord Lieutenant, deeply lamenting his recal, was moved by Mr. J. D. Latouche, the banker, and seconded by Mr. O'Connell. On Saturday two deputations, from different parishes in Dublin, the one headed by the Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Murray, and the other by Mr. O'Connell, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with addresses expressive of the regret of the parishioners at his Lordship's recal.

LISBON, DEC. 25.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.—The confusion and rioting have not ceased. Quarrels and assassinations are talked of on all sides, in the country as well as in Lisbon. At Santarem, several of the Volunteer Royalists have been assassinated; and, the night before last, a Royalist Volunteer was stabbed in a quarrel, publicly, at the Casa do Tojal, by a Constitutional soldier of the 13th regiment. The spirit of insubordination extends itself on all sides. In the great leading street a shop was entered last night, and the shopman beaten by a party of the Miguelite rioters.

Don Miguel is stated to be better; and now crowds of his adherents throng to Queluz to prove their loyalty—volunteers, police-soldiers, and officers belonging to various regiments, who will lose every thing if he be put down. It is said by the persons who favour his cause that he will be able to be removed from the bed next Thursday.

Letters received from St. Petersburgh by the Dutch mail, state that the Russian government are very deficient in immediate funds to carry on the war with vigour, yet the Emperor Nicholas is still making vast preparations for the ensuing campaign; and in the above capital, they flatter themselves that Shumla and Silistria will soon be taken. It is well understood that Nicholas must speedily resort to another loan, either from the Dutch or English capitalists, in order to carry into effect the immense armament preparing for the next campaign in the Turkish provinces.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

There were 84 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 37 adults and 47 children, 29 of which were under one year of age: 7 from the Alms house, and 11 people of colour are included in the above.

A day or two since a man engaged in blasting rocks, near the upper ferry bridge, was killed by the premature discharge of the blast.

On Wednesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, the watchmen and a young man (Mr. Spofford,) were alarmed by the cries of a man who had fallen into the river above Arch street, when they ran to his assistance and Mr. S. at the risk of his own life, saved him from a watery grave. He was in a state of intoxication.

The House of Representatives of the legislature of Massachusetts have voted that it is expedient for that state to encourage by its funds, the construction of a rail-road to Albany.

Six attempts have been made to set fire to a house in Brighton street, Boston. A reward of $150 is offered for the incendiary.

A London paper names a town near Winchester, in which there had been but two weddings within a year; and in each instance the bride already had a husband living.

In one window of a shop, in Westminster, is a sign, "music taught"—in the other, "ears bored here."

The *fancy rag* ball, at Baltimore, produced two hundred dollars for the poor.

Since the first of May last, judgments to the amount of $386 76 have been recovered against several individuals in Troy, New-York, for violations of the law to suppress gambling.

The Ex President (Mr. ADAMS) has retired, with his family, to the beautiful situation on Meridian Hill, Washington, (the property of Commodore PORTER) directly West of the City, which he has rented, and will occupy for a few months to come, if no longer.

Among the visitors at Washington, on Wednesday, were a number of pick pockets, who are said to have laboured in their vocation with tolerable success.

The Volante, says the St. John, N. B. Observer, brought 6000 muskets and 200 rifles, with the necessary camp equipage, complete, and a quantity of small arms, ammunition, &c. for the service of the militia of this province, which are lodged in the Government stores.

A young man named *Friday* was robbed at Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday evening, 21st ult. of $400, which he had just procured from a relative in Albany. Friday has always been considered as unlucky.

Among the reforms contemplated by the French government in the medical profession is one, that no physician or surgeon under thirty, or more than sixty years of age, shall be allowed to prescribe or operate in the hospitals.

Smoking segars is said to be the rage in London. A tragic actress, who visited this country some years ago, reported, on her return to England, that all the American ladies were addicted to chewing tobacco. We hope there is no more truth in the statement of a London paper, that well dressed women are seen in the streets puffing like the crater of a volcano.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 15, the citizens of Tallahassee were surprised to find two inches of snow on the ground. Such an occurrence had not previously been known since the settlement of middle Florida.

According to a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, the Columbian army, under Flores, on the 9th November, lay at Guyaquil, while the Peruvian General La Mar, with 10,000 men, was at Puira. Plenipotentiaries had arrived at Guyaquil, to negotiate, and only waited passports to proceed to Lima.

The Legislature of Delaware, at its present session, has enacted a law, altering the mode of choosing electors in that state.—The General Ticket system is now adopted.

By a report from the Comptroller of the state of New York, it appears that $170,000 of public money have been lost by loans to individuals.

Fears are entertained in Easton, that Mr. William Smiley has been murdered between that place and a section of the Delaware canal—for which later place he set out about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and has not since been heard of.

Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed a bill repealing all laws, exempting from taxation the polls and estates of Ministers of the Gospel; Officers of Colleges, &c. and also those which exempt machinery in cotton and woolen factories and sheep.

The late severe ice freshet in the river Schuylkill; has gone off without doing any injury to the locks of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.—The ice was 16 and 18 inches thick in some of the pools, and went off with great violence, occasioned by a heavy fall of rain on Monday last.

Eggs were selling in Washington city recently at eighty cents the dozen.

In Upson county, Geo. on the 17th ult. Jethro Jackson and Gill Haddox, after taking a drink of whiskey together, fell into conversation about a sheep killing dog, belonging to one of them.—Haddox, enraged at something said by Jackson, struck him on the head with stone, and beat out his brains. A reward of $500 is offered for Haddox.

Two fellows were lately sentenced to three months imprisonment, at Cork, by annoying the audience, at the theatre, by indecent language from the gallery.

A machine has been invented by an Italian for the purpose of *banishing* the fog from the city of Paris. It is to be mounted on wheels, and to emit sulphurous flames through tubes, and is to be called *le diable ambulant*.

The steam boat Citizen proceeded up the North River on Sunday, as far as Caldwell's Landing, and brought down the passengers from Albany. She performed the distance, 100 miles, in eight hours and a half, the river being clear of ice.

In Boston, a country girl recently asked a city acquaintance to go with her to purchase some articles; and to act as spokeswoman. They entered a shop in Washington street. "Have you any *hose*?" asked the city girl. "I dont want *hoes*," said the country maiden, "I want stockings.

The cows in most parts of Lapland are all of the same white color, and very little larger than suckling calves in England; but exceedingly beautiful, and yielding milk of so superior a quality, that it becomes almost wholly cream, and that of the most delicious sweetness; while even fresh it is so coagulated, that a spoon will nearly remain upright after it has been plunged into it.

Miss Kelly played Romeo, at her benefit, at Charleston, on the 2d inst.; Mrs. Barnes was the Juliet.

Clara Fisher was to conclude an engagement at Savannah, on the 2d inst.

Norton, the trumpeter, has been attacked, in a New York paper, for blowing his nose in the orchestra. He defends himself on the ground of necessity; and asserts that the instrument was not out of tune. "The song Genius of Freedom," he says, "is in D major, and I am confident I blew F sharp."

A bet of two to one has been made, in London, that a horse cannot be found, to trot, in harness, one hundred miles in ten hours and a half. The feat, it is said, if accomplished, will exceed any thing ever yet done.

Edward Lewis, a native of Monmouth, England, lost his life on Saturday in blasting a rock, at Gwynn's falls, Md. The match appearing to be extinguished, he was pricking the vent with an iron needle, when the explosion took place.

In a few weeks, says the Norfolk Beacon, ten excellent boats, from 50 to 60 tons, will be in full operation on the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Joseph Cook, who was present at Braddock's defeat, and served through the revolutionary war, died, in the Stonington almshouse, on the 19th ult. aged 102.

A ship of 108 guns, called the Mahmudie, was launched, at Constantinople, on the 30th of November.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, on Thursday last, were prorogued by the Governor, after a session of upwards of eight weeks, during which they passed *only* about 20 acts of a *public* nature and more than 90 of a private or local character.

Deaths during the past week in New-York—men 34, women 23, boys 32, girls 25—total 114—25 died of consumption.

The Savannah Georgian contains a long advertisement from Y. Johnston, apologizing for having thrown an apple on the stage, at the theatre. He adds that he may be found, at the Mansion House, by any gentleman who thinks the apology an insufficient atonement.

The editor of the Miners Journal gives notice, that mechanics and labourers, are much wanted in Pottsville.

Joseph Lancaster has petitioned the Legislature of New York, for relief from pecuniary distress.

The City of Charleston has recently lost, within one week, three of her oldest and most respectable citizens, viz:—Col. Morris, Major Gardner, and Mr. Florian C. Mey.

The City of Hamburg, with a population of from 130, to 140,000 souls, has 21 political Gazettes and Literary Journals.

Population of London.—In 1801, it amounted to 845,000 persons; in 1811, to 965,100; in 1821, to 1,167,800. A new census will take place in 1831; but it is now estimated at 1,318,900: without taking into account the large villages in the vicinity, which may be considered as so many suburbs.

A man in Massachusetts took arsenic and died, because he had made proposals of marriage to a lively widow who refused him.

Wild Pidgeons, in immense quantities, were observed yesterday, winging their way across the north part of the city.

The New Jersey School Bill appropriates $20,000 annually to be subdivided among the districts who shall raise a sum equal to their quota for the support of schools within the district.

A gold medal, and 2000 *francs*, have been awarded, by the society at Paris for encouraging the arts, to M. Savarose Satra for his invention of strings for musical instruments. They are said to be superior to the best now used.

On New Year's day, the Earl of Egremont, at his country seat, feasted above 1100 women and children, of the neighborhood, on roast-beef, plumb-pudding, and strong beer.

The tunnel under the Thames at London, it is said, has come to a stand-still: the speculators, in working under ground, like moles, have sunk their capital with their shafts, and in stopping the holes in the bed of the river have just stopped short of stopping payment.

The London Morning Chronicle says that Wallack's large remittances to England afford substantial evidence of the complete success of his trip to America.

"*Never* argue with an infidel"—said the King St. Louis to the Sire de Joinville—"but thrust your sword into his belly, as far as it will go."

The eight banks in the city of New York have a circulation of nearly 3 millions. The country banks have a much greater circulation in proportion to their capitals.

Mr. Joseph Brown, a mason in Boston, has invented a cement for the outside of buildings, which is a very good imitation of marble. It is said to resist moisture, smoke, and severity of climate.

There are in the city of New York 463 week-day schools, with 483 principal, and 331 assistant teachers. They contain 22,943 pupils between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The number of pupils attending the Sunday Schools is 16,936, making all, 20,949 young persons enjoying the benefits of education.

Selling Human Bodies.—A negro woman, a native of Jamaica, at present residing in Scotland, hearing of the late murders in Edinburgh, observed, "In my country dem sell people 'live; here dem kill him first."

A seaman, named C. Johnson, of the ship Dover, of Boston, has been detected in an attempt to smuggle tobacco at Liverpool, and fined £100.

Fredericktown in Maryland has been changed to the city of Frederick. Thomas Carlton, Esq. was elected Mayor on the 23d ult.

The Church records, cited by Rev. Dr. Harris in his account of Dorchester, Mass. contains the following memorandum:—"1717, February 21. Snow in drifts twenty-five feet deep in the woods, a yard generally on a level."

At Edenton, N. C. on the 28th of February, snow fell nearly six inches deep, and sleighs were out for the first time for six or eight years. According to the Edenton Gazette, the usual enquiry, among the neighbours, is "have you any wood to lend? the answer always, "I am out myself."

Several Tennessee Indians, ill with small-pox, have been wandering and begging in Virginia. The Richmond Compiler attributes the cases of disease lately noticed in that neighbourhood, to contagion from these poor creatures.

The Senate, on Saturday, confirmed the nomination of John M'Lean, late Postmaster General, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Great Bald Eagle sent as a present to General Jackson, died on its passage from New-York to Washington.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article by *Juvenis*, shall have a place.—Some passages are marked by too much redundancy, but upon the whole it is well written.

Sonnet to the Sun—Carlos, is written with that gentleman's customary ability.

We have not room this week for the proceedings of the "Medical Students." In our next perhaps we shall be less crowded.

Adelaide shall be attended to.

We thank *Selim* for his "Song." It is quite pretty.

The poetry on *Burns* is entirely too long.—We cannot find room for it.

Oscar as soon as convenient.

NATIONAL DEBT.

We have made below several extracts of considerable length from the able and masterly report effected in the Senate of the United States, on the 20th ult. by Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Finance. It will be remembered that, at an early period of the session, several resolutions were offered to the Senate, embracing, among other things, a change in the Sinking Fund Act of 1817, and a requisition that the Bank of the United States should make compensation for the use of the public money on its hands. These resolutions were referred to the Committee of Finance, and form the basis of the report to which we alluded above. As we have not had room to quote that portion of the report which refers to the Bank, it is but justice to say that the Committee speak in the highest terms of the manner in which the affairs of the Bank have been administered, and decidedly negative the proposition that the Bank is bound to render compensation.

The extracts we furnish will be found quite interesting.

REPORT:

That the first resolution contemplates authorizing "the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to purchase the public debt, *at its current market price*, when purchases can be made beneficial to the interests of the United States, and consistently with existing engagements."

The granting of such authority must be predicated on the idea, that there will be in the Treasury, surplus funds *inapplicable* to any of the debt of the United States, and therefore an authority to purchase is *the only mode* by which the public money can be applied to the payment of the debt.

In order to ascertain whether that was the fact, the committee applied to the Secretary of the treasury for information, and have received two documents, which they submit as part of their report; that marked A, gives a view of the debt, (excluding the Bank debt and 3 per cents.) and the manner of its redemption. By which it is clearly shown, *not admitting a doubt*, that there are of debts, *redeemable at pleasure*, which, in the interest payable, will be *amply* sufficient until the 1st July, 1832, to absorb the whole of the ten millions of dollars per annum, vested by law in the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to enable them to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, *or of a larger amount required*, without the necessity of purchase at prices above par or real value. The same document also shows, that of the ten millions payable in 1832, there will be about a million of dollars inapplicable on the 1st January, 1832, to any debt, without the *consent* of the *holders* of the stock; that sum, it is believed by the committee, will be relinquished at par by the Bank of the United States, from stock that it holds redeemable at pleasure on the 31st December, 1831. It is so believed, because it is its disposition and real interest. So that there cannot be a doubt, that there is a debt redeemable, and interest payable, sufficient in every view of the subject, to make a recourse to a purchase, *wholly unnecessary* and *inexpedient*. It may not be improper for the committee to present the actual prices of the several stocks, that the Senate may be enabled to judge of the propriety of vesting the extraordinary power to purchase "*at the current market price*," to wit: Six per cents. of 1814, half per cent. above par; same of 1815, two and a half per cent. above par. Those will all be extinguished in 1829 and 1830. Five per cents. of 1820, three to four per cent. above par; and will be paid off in 1831. Some of 1821, from four to five per cent. above par. Four and a half per cents. at par. It is proper that the Senate should be informed that there will not be sufficient of debt redeemable on the 1st July, 1831, *to meet the interest and five millions principal usually paid* on that day. But the committee rely with confidence that the bank will relinquished as much as it may be required from stock that it holds, and which is redeemable on the 31st of December of that year. A friendly disposition towards the government will be the ruling motive.

The Committee can perceive no cause that should induce the Senate to authorize the purchase of their own stock at the prices quoted, when they will be paid regularly at their real and par value, without the loss of a cent to the nation in any way whatever.

The second resolution proposes "the 4th section of the Sinking Fund act, that the surplus of two millions authorized should not be retained, and that no surplus for unforeseen exigencies should remain in the treasury.

By an examination of that Sinking Fund act, it will be seen that the 'application of any moneys under that act, (over and above what may be necessary to meet any demands for principal and interest actually due under engagements of the United States,) it is to be made at such times as the state of the Treasury will best admit.

It is therefore usual for the secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in his opinion, the state of the Treasury will admit of such application to make the same known to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In forming this opinion the Secretary takes into view not only the actual condition of the Treasury, but its probable condition at the close of the year, and the probable means and demands of the ensuing three months; so as to estimate how much may probably be applied within the year, and how much at the termination of such an interval as may be necessary to give notice to the holders of the stock to be redeemed; which interval is usually about three months. The Secretary having made known to the Commissioners, the sum that can be applied, the Commissioners direct its application, and the Secretary gives notice accordingly.

By referring to the various Treasury reports, and particularly that of the 24th of March 1828 to the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, it will be seen, that, in forming the estimate above referred to by the Secretary, and in directing the application of moneys to the debt, it has not been deemed necessary to retain a surplus of two millions over and above the amount of the unsatisfied appropriations, whenever the retaining of such surplus would interfere with the application of the ten millions. On the contrary, it appears that sometimes not enough is retained even to meet those appropriations. The conduct of the Treasury in this respect is doubtless regulated by the prospects of the Treasury, and occasionally, perhaps, by a desire to pay off a certain portion of the debt, rather larger than the amount that would otherwise have been appropriated. It seems to have been the opinion of the Treasury that the obligation to retain two millions exists only where an amount is to be applied greater than what would be applicable under the annual appropriation of ten millions; or, in other words, that it refers only to the operation of the 4th section of the Sinking Fund Act.

It may be observed that the application of moneys under the Sinking Fund Act may be classed under three heads:

1. To the payment of interest, and such portions of the principal as may be demandable. Those payments are to be made *at such time as they may be due*.

2. To the payment or purchase of the principal of the debt, by the application of so much of the annual appropriation of ten millions, as may remain after the payments alluded to under the first head. The payments under this second head are to be made *at such times as the state of the Treasury will best admit*.

3. To the payment or purchase of principal by the application of *any surplus over two millions* after *providing for the appropriations for the public service which remain to be satisfied*. The payments under this head are also to be made *at such times as the state of the Treasury will best admit*

In fine—the Committee believe that the law has operated safely and well, and that a change is wholly unnecessary; a change might operate injuriously, and could result in no positive good.

The third resolution is in the following words:

"That the bank ought to be required to make a compensation to the people of the United States, for the use of the balance of public money in its hands."

On this subject the Committee of Finance submitted a particular and detailed statement at the last session, to which they refer, and make part of the present report.

The 4th resolution says—that a public debt is a public burthen: this is fully admitted by the committee, as a self-evident proposition. It proceeds—that the present debt is a burthen on the people of the United States to the amount of fifteen millions per annum, from which they may be relieved in four years, by a timely and judicious application of the means within the power of Congress.

The committee have no document which they can submit, to show that the ten millions per annum paid towards the redemption of the public debt, and its interest, imposed a burthen of fifteen millions on the people. Whatever it may be, it results out of the mode of raising the revenue by imposts; and cannot be avoided in any other way than a repeal of certain duties, to take place whenever the debt shall be paid off.

The 5th resolution recommends the abolition of duties which do not interfere with the manufactures of the country, to be made as soon as the debt is paid off, to the annual amount of ten millions of dollars.

The Committee are of opinion that it will be proper to abolish certain duties whenever the debt shall be paid off, or nearly so; that timely notice of such repeal should be given to those engaged in commercial pursuits, so that they may sustain as little injury as the nature of the case will admit: but to what amount the Committee are not at this time prepared to say, nor at what time the repeal shall take place. The Committee offer, as their opinion, that, in all probability, the debt will be paid off, except an unimportant amount, (the three per cents, and bank debts always excepted,) in all the year 1832; and at some time in that year, (if no unforseen circumstance shall occur,) a repeal of some of the duties would be expedient and proper. But they believe that the whole subject can be acted on more advisedly at the next session, when the Senate will be better informed of the probable effect on the revenue, resulting from the late tariff. They therefore submit—

That it is inexpedient to act on any of the resolutions submitted to the Committee, at the present session.

HARRISBURGH NOMINATION.

Supposing that many of our readers would be interested to know the precise state of the nominations at Harrisburgh, for the office of Governor, we have prepared the annexed tabular statement, which shows the state of the vote on the several ballottings. Several gentlemen whose names do not appear below were put in nomination, but as they received no votes after the first or second ballot, we have not thought it necessary to notice them.

The convention was in session three days, and had, as will be seen, fifteen ballottings, before a choice was made. After the fifteenth ballot, George Wolf, of Northampton county, now a representative in Congress, was declared to be duly nominated.

The number of delegates present from the different counties was 132.

Ballots.—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hereard...	24	31	35	34	33	34	40	41	44	44	48	49	57	62	
M'Kean,..	24	25	23	24	24	24	22	20	20	18	18	12	00	00	00
Spangler,..	12	15	16	17	19	21	22	22	21	19	16	9	00	00	00
Stevenson,	15	15	17	18	23	23	26	25	27	29	31	33	17	5	00
Wolf,.....	10	12	14	14	16	16	15	16	16	18	21	24	57	65	70
Shulze,....	14	12	13	13	12	12	5	4	2	2	00	00	00	00	00
Porter,....	8	8	4	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Middlesw.	4	4	3	3	3	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Sheffer,...	3	3	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Wilkins,..	2	2	2	2	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

MASQUERADES.

This species of amusement seems to be quite popular in New-York. A masquerade was held a short time since, and two more are now advertised to take place.

The Councils of New-York, in the absence of legislative enactment on the subject, are, or have been engaged in discussing the propriety of permitting them, and an ordinance has been presented by which they are totally prohibited.

To the first which was given all the members of the Council were invited, and those who attended do not seem to have been much edified. One member expressed great indignation at the ridicule thrown upon a respectable Clergyman of that city, by a masquer, who aped his dress and Manners, and several "palpable hits" were stated to have been made at various citizens.—The admission was unrestricted, the only requisite being the purchase of a ticket, and, of course, the assemblage was made up in some degree, of materials that could not be very creditable.

In this state we are protected from such nuisances by an act of the Legislature.

We have looked through the February No. of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* with much satisfaction. The contents are varied and interesting.

Letters from Washington, entitled to credit, mention that James N. Barker, Esquire, has been nominated to the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

ERRATA.—The name of the writer of the beautiful story of the Soldier's Son, in this day's paper, is Mrs. Dumont, erroneously inserted *Dupont*, on the first page. Her equally beautiful tale, written for the Casket, and which obtained the first premium, will be inserted in our next.

The Rev. Dr. M. Brown, President of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, has declined the call he lately received from Washington, Pa. to take charge of a congregation, and to preside over the College at that place.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Wallack closed his engagement on Saturday last. On Monday Mrs. Blake had a Benefit.—The house was well filled. The performance of *Abina*, *Mandeville* was striking, natural and effective. Woon's *Veritas* was excellent.

A new and interesting melo-drama, entitled *'the Shepherd of Derwent Vale,'* was produced at this theatre, on Monday evening last, for Mrs. Blake's benefit. The plot is simple and affecting. Blake's performance of *Shock*, the shepherd, was very effective—we never saw him to greater advantage—perhaps the success of the entire piece may be attributed altogether to his natural personation of the principle character.

Miss Emery, late of the Chesnut street Theatre, is engaged for a few nights. She has played twice to tolerable houses.

Mons. Barbere, the dancer, appears for the first time next week.

On Tuesday morning last, Richard Johnson was placed at the bar of the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Mrs. Ursula Newman, on the 23d of November last. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the case was submitted to the Jury, at eleven o'clock, P. M. who, at half past 12 brought in a verdict of Guilty. As the circumstances attending this horrid affair have been already detailed, we shall not now repeat them.

During the night of the 5th inst. the Schuylkill, above Fair Mount, was found to be raising; towards day-light the ice began to move with with great rapidity; the Freshet on the dam was 5 feet 6 inches high. This great column of water being resisted in its velocity by the tide below the dam, with the contraction of the river at the Upper Bridge, caused the back water to flow into the works at Fair Mount, where it remained during the day at the height of 19 inches above the floor in the pump rooms. We are happy to state that no further injury was sustained although the river widens after passing the narrows at the bridge, from 340 to upwards of 1,300 feet, the swell was so great as to overflow a number of store houses and wharves on the range from Callowhill to High-street.

An ingenious attempt at smuggling was detected a few days since, on board the schooner *Hope and Esther*, from Santa Cruz. A water cask, to all appearance, was placed on deck; in which, as usual, was a hand pump, and nothing could seem more open or unquestionable than all the circumstances connected with this cask. Still the suspicion of the inspector was, by some means aroused, and, on examination, it was found, that instead of *water*, the cask was filled with *rum*—although, to be more surely guarded against detection, a little keg, filled with water, was fixed inside of the cask, and into it the hand pump went.

The ingenious cask and its contents, the property of the mate of the vessel, as is supposed, was of course, seized.—*New York American.*

ANOTHER CASE OF ARSON.

A fire took place on Friday night last, or early the ensuing morning, at the confectionary or fruit store, 312 1-2 Broadway. Happily there was no great damage done, for very soon after it commenced, some watchmen broke open the doors, and the flames were extinguished. It was however very evident that the whole was the work of an incendiary, as the fire appeared in different parts of the store, and from an aperture in a boarded partition, separating it from the adjoining store, a burning rag was taken.—the house is a wooden two-story building, and the oil and colour store of Mr. Rogers is the one adjoining.—The family of Mr. R. occupies the upper part as sleeping apartments, and considering that the building is of wood and the store of Mr. R. filled with combustible materials, the speedy termination of the fire appears to be remarkably fortunate. Suspicion has fallen upon the person who inhabited the store, and he has been arrested, and fully committed for trial. He is an Italian by birth, and his name Gaetano Fazzi. About four months since, he procured an insurance of $1,000.—Now the whole of his property, it appears; does not exceed $300 in value. He recently endeavoured to have the insurance increased $1000; but the office, we understand, declined acceding to his request. There are also other grounds of suspicion; one of the strongest being, that he was seen about the time of the fire, escaping out of the back part of his store, with two hand boxes, one under each arm.—*N. Y. Paper.*

From the London Courier.—"According to the French papers of Sunday the Russians have altered their plans for the next campaign, and have adopted one, the folly and impracticability of which we pointed out when the subject was first mentioned. They are to leave the fortresses of the Danube, the entrenchments of Choumla, and the passes of the Balkan on the left, instead of profiting of the advantages which the possession of Varna presents for an advance in that quarter, and to push through Servia and Bosnia into the interior of Turkey! For this purpose, we are told, the corps of General Geismar, before Widdin, has been considerably reinforced, preparatory to its becoming the grand army of operations, and those which were actually engaged last autumn, are to remain on the defensive and in observation. General Diebitsc, by whom these new combinations have been made, is said to have set off for St. Petersburgh to insure their adoption. Prince Metternich, it is added, had expressed much apprehension of a system of hostilities which would bring the war to the borders of Hungary and Transylvania. Should these statements be correct, it is not likely that the Emperor Nicholas would sanction a plan of operations which offers still less probability than the last, and which, besides, might involve him in differences with a power whose neutrality is of such great advantages to him. The Sultan no sooner heard that the war was likely to take a new course, than he caused the fortifications of Sophia to be put into a state of defence, and ordered a camp of 50,000 men, chiefly cavalry, to be established before that city. At Constantinople itself, fortifications were forming of so extensive a nature as to secure the possession of the wells and aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water, and to cover a force of 200,000 men, should the Sultan be compelled, like the last of the Constantines, to fight for empire and life under the walls of his capital."

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
FOR TUITION IN BOOK-KEEPING.
OFFICE 61 ARCADE.

THE Scientific and Mercantile Method a-la style of instruction in this INSTITUTE, being completely tested and confirmed "by the full tide of successful experiment," is now in progressive operation.

The learners assimilate to Merchants, considering, examining and disposing of their BOOKS of accounts on scientific principles, ascertaining and cultivating the importance of Commercial truth, and the detection of error. Character and condition is thereby changed, the conduct of human life regulated, and the proficients qualified for more elevated stations in the Commercial world.

Separate tuition as usual. A certificate of ability given to each qualified person.

T. M'LANAHAN.

N. B. In all practical sciences something is left to the judgment of the practitioner, therefore any practical hints in particular cases will be cheerfully given to any who have attended a regular course as above at any time. feb. 28—m2m

MRS. M'MICHAEL

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, in Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 161, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. mar. 11—tf

ALMANACK.

1829. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
14 Saturday,...	6 8	5 52	9 31	
15 Sunday,.....	6 7	5 53	10 30	
16 Monday,.....	6 6	5 54	11 40	
17 Tuesday,....	6 4	5 56	0 14	
18 Wednesday,.	6 3	5 57	0 48	
19 Thursday,...	6 2	5 58	1 22	
20 Friday,.....	6 0	6 00	1 56	

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Benj. Force, Mr. CHARLES SHEPHERD, to Miss MARIA FONTANYNE, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D. D., ROBERT BETHELL, to LOUISA H. daughter of the late GEORGE SLESMAN, all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Wm. T. Brantly, Mr. WILLIAM B. WOLFE, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. John Kern, all of this city.

On the evening of the 5th instant, by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. JOHN TROUT, to Miss HANNAH MAJOR, all of Southwark.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. How, Mr. JOHN KIRK, of Newtown, Bucks county, to Miss MARGARET T. VANCE, of this city.

On Sunday evening, March 1, by the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Captain HARTMAN BACHE, of the U. S. Army, to MARIA DEL CARMEN, daughter of the late Richard W. Meade.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Dr. JACOB FRICK, to Mrs. ANN WAY, widow of the late James Way, merchant, both of the District of Spring Garden, County of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Weller, Mr. JAMES G. CALDWELL, to Miss MARY ANN EPPELSHEIMER, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 5th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, GEORGE WASHINGTON ASH, to MARGARET CALLENDER, daughter of the late William Spotswood, all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. ARNOLD CASSELBERRY, of Montgomery County, Pa. to Miss MARGARET EVANS, of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN A. MISKEY, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss VASHTI B. REED, of this city.

On Thursday, the 19th ult. by John Clement, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH J. HATCH, to Miss MARY L. BROWNING, eldest daughter of Isaac Browning, deceased, both of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Thursday, the 22d of Jan. by James Wilson, Esq. TIMOTHY KIRK, of Cecil county, Md. to ANNE JANE HAILY, of Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday, the 12th ult. by James Wilson, Esq. Mr. JACOB BROWN, of Maryland, to Mrs. NANCY MARR, of Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday, the 12th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Dickey, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES, formerly of Lancaster county, to Miss SARAH PORTER, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Huggens, Mr. JOHN FRIED, of this city, to Miss CATHARINE LUDWICK, of Kensington.

At Sunbury, Pa. on the 26th ult. by the Rev. James May, of Wilkesbarre, the Rev. JAMES DE PUI, of Bloomsburgh, to Miss HANNAH ISRAEL, daughter of the late General Joseph Israel, of Newcastle county, Del.

On the 5th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JACOB TRITES, to Miss RACHEL J. WOODROW, both of Delaware county, Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JESSE HARTLEY, to Miss REBECCA SKELTON, both of Bucks County.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Dr. WILLIAM RANKIN, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of David Nevin, Esq. merchant, all of Shippensburg, Pa.

On the 24th of February, by the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Mr. J. CAROTHERS, merchant of Carlisle, to Miss MARY WILLIAMSON, of the borough of Shippensburg.

In New Orleans, on the 29th of Jan. by the Rev. Mr. Hull, Mr. SAMUEL B. SLOCOMB, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss CORA ANN, daughter of Nathaniel Cox, Esq.

DIED.

On the 11th inst. at Germantown, Mrs. HANNAH WATERMAN, aged 86 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 11th inst. Mr. ROBERT WATKIN, aged 50 years.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. ELIZA SHEARER, in the 34th year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. PASCHAL B. SMITH, in the 24th year of his age.

On Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, WILLIAM S. son of Capt. Hugh M'Quillen.

On the 6th inst. MARY, the youngest daughter of Benjamin Rogers, aged 18 months.

On Saturday evening, ROBERT P. HERRING, infant son of R. G. Herring.

On the 27th inst. ELIZABETH H. daughter of James Day, aged 15 months.

On Monday evening last, after a short illness, ROSINA ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Washington and Ellen Valkette, aged eleven months and twenty-four days.

On Saturday evening, March 7th, Mrs. MARY W. MACK, aged 71 years, long an affectionate wife and a tender mother, of a short illness of one week, which she bore with christian fortitude.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, JOSEPH ESHERICK, in the 44th year of his age.

On Monday evening, Mrs. CATHARINE FLUCK.

On Tuesday morning, 10th inst. AUGUSTUS FELIX LEFEVRE, in the 19th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst. THOMAS, son of Thomas Bradley, aged 8 years.

On Monday morning, the 9th inst. at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM C. infant son of Isaac N. Risdon.

Of Pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS VAN ALLEN, of New York, aged 25 years.

On the 4th inst. DAVID SKIPPER, of Baltimore, in the 53d year of his age.

At Cape May, on Thursday, the 5th instant, Mr. EPHRAIM MILLS, Keeper of the Light House.

On the 3d of March, inst. at Washington, Mrs. HANNAH BRADLEY, aged 54 years, wife of Phineas Bradley, Esq. Assistant Post Master General.

At Washington, on Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, JOHN CRAVEN, Esq. in the 88th year of his age.—He was a native of New Jersey, and removed with the Government to this city in 1800. He was a Clerk in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, until it was changed into the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, where he faithfully performed his duties until prevented by the decline of age.

On the 1st inst. at the residence of his brother in Keene, N. H. after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE W. PRENTISS, late one of the Editors of the New York Statesman.

At Rhinebeck Flats, N. Y. on last Monday afternoon, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. JOANNA LIVINGSTON, consort of the Hon. Peter R. Livingston. Her loss is deplored by an extensive circle of connexions and friends.

At the Poor House in Stonington, Conn., on the 17th ult. Mr. AMOS BROWN, a soldier of the American Revolution, aged 88 years.

At the Poor House, in same place, on the 19th ult. Mr. JOSEPH COOK, aged one hundred and two years. Mr. Cook came to this country from England, at the age of twenty eight years, was present at Braddock's defeat; afterwards, at the breaking out of the Revolution, he enlisted into the Continental army, and was a faithful soldier during the war; was under the immediate command of Gen Washington, and shared in the dangers at Monmouth, Trenton, and finally at Yorktown. Since the close of that war, he has resided in Stonington. Although poor and extremely illiterate, he ever sustained the character of an honest, industrious, and temperate man. Even since he arrived at the age of 100 years, he partly supported himself by his own labor.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th ult. Mrs. JANE BENSON, relict of Peter Benson, and for many years a resident of this city. In the character of this inestimable woman were united all the virtues that adorn humanity. Actively benevolent, and of an exceedingly tender heart and amiable disposition, it appeared to be the chief business and delight of her life to promote the happiness of all within the circle of her acquaintance, even when suffering greatly from disease herself. The poor always found in her a certain help in every time of need, and those "who had seen better days" were assisted, encouraged, and comforted, with unwearied kindness and attention. As a wife, mother, sister, and friend, she shone pre-eminently, and secured the respect and affection of all. *She had no enemy.* Her numerous friends, who knew her worth, "as gold tried in the fire," deeply mourn her loss, and sincerely sympathize with her afflicted family on their irreparable bereavement. During the whole of her intense suffering, she never murmured, but sweetly submitted to the will of her Heavenly Father, and yielded up her spirit to him who gave it, with entire composure and resignation, and with the cheering hope of a blessed immortality. Thus lived and thus died this excellent woman: respected, beloved and lamented by all who knew her.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD of respectable connexions is wanted at the APOTHECARY BUSINESS. One from the Country would be preferred.

Inquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. 3mo. 14—3t

A GIRL WANTED,

TO DO THE WORK of a SMALL FAMILY. Apply at No. 125 South Second street. march 14—3tl*

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. M. BAIN respectfully informs the ladies of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY STORE from No. 121 South Second street, to No. 135, a few doors below, in the same square. march 14—3t*

GRAPE VINES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Vineyard, Germantown, Pa. a variety of very superior kinds of Grape Vines, especially adapted to Vineyard culture.

He is prepared to supply orders both for cuttings and well rooted plants, of such kinds as he can, from his own knowledge, recommend, both for abundance and excellence of fruit, and hardihood, &c. of the Vines.

The prices are low, and particularly the wholesale price of the Madeira plants (one of our best and most hardy Wine Grapes) is such as to make it an object for those establishing Vineyards to procure plants in preference to cuttings. Many of these plants will bear the second year.

The following are some of the prominent species, viz:

No. 1. "Catawba," red, great bearers, and superior fruit,.....600 cuttings.
2. "Black Madeira," very good, 1000 plants.
3. "Alexander's Cape of Good Hope," or "Schuylkill Muscadel, good, cuttings and a few plants.
4. "Blaud," or "Powell," fresh coloured, good,..... cuttings.
5. "Isabella," black, very good,.. do.
6. "Elsenborough," small and black, very sweet and hardy, do.
7. "Orwigsburg," white, hardy, and good,..... do.

I have also more than twenty other kinds, mostly in smaller numbers, and not so fully proved.

3t* EDWARD B. BONSALL.

Bartram's Botanic Garden,
NEAR GRAY'S FERRY.

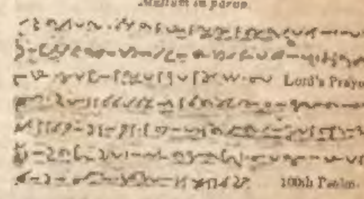
FOR SALE, as usual, a general assortment of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of fine GRAPE VINES, of the best sorts, for wine and the table, from France and Germany. They are chiefly hardy sorts, and will bear well.

☞ Orders left at Alderman George Bartram's, Walnut, near Fifth; at Messrs. Shipley & Bartram's, No. 57 Market street, or addressed, *per mail*, to the Subscriber, Post Office, Kingsessing, will be promptly attended to. Plants will be carefully packed, if required, so as to bear transportation to any part of the United States, in safety.

march 14—tf ROBERT CARR.

Multum in parvo.



Lord's Prayer.

100th Psalm.

THE Subscriber is now giving a course of Stenographic Instructions at his residence, No. 8 North Eighth street, by which any person may in a few days acquire a satisfactory knowledge of Short Hand Writing.

A regular course consists of ten lessons, of an hour each, at such hour of the day or evening as may be most convenient to the learner. For other particulars, inquire as above.

march 13—tt MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

LUCK AGAIN AS USUAL.

A T P. M. LAFOURCADE'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE, N. W. corner of Race and Second streets. The following are the last week's prizes:

9 32 38	Capital Prize of.....$5000
9 11 12	300
9 12 32	100

Union Canal Lottery draws March the 24th, when as usual he expects to distribute Capitals to his friends and customers, having already sold THREE PRIZES OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, besides others of lesser magnitude in it.

N. B. P. M. L. has had the pleasure of paying the Capital Prize of $5,000 this morning to the fortunate holder, being in a whole Ticket. march 14—2t*

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

CONTENTS, No. 2, volume 3, for February, 1829,

History of the Honey Bee, and its products,
Strength of the Journals of Arts,
Strength of Wheels, Velocity of Wheels,
Fulminating Powders for Fire Arms,
Manufacture of Sugar of Lead,
Treadwell on the use of Cast Iron, Fire of St. Elmo,
Treadwell on the obstruction of Water by Air in bent tubes.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

Editor's Notices and List of Patents for November, 1828,
For applying Steam for extracting Tannin, &c. Coborn's,
For Drawing and Corking Sparkling Liquors, Bille's,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

COURAGE.

Lightning was in his eye. He step was firm,
But stealthy as a tiger's as all his limbs,
Stirr'd like the springing steel. His left hand held
The instrument of death, and on his breast
Th' intigues of his deadly trade were crossed.
Look! he has marked his victim, and his form
Stoops to a keener gaze. On—step by step!
Near—and still nearer!—It will answer now!
Slowly he raises up his sinewy form,
And stands a giant. Dreadfully intente
His deadly preparation—all is done!
A moment—a keen flash—and to the ground
Falls the unconscious—robin!—Hail! brave man

EPITAPH ON AN INFANT.

He took the cup of life to sip,
'For bitter 'twas to drain;
He put it meekly from his lip,
And went to sleep again.

INSCRIPTION FOR A GAMING HOUSE.

These ample doors this mansion hath,
Their names—hope, infamy and death;
The first closes, for entrance made,
The others are for those—who've *played*.

MAN.

Not *he* first fell from Eden's happy place;
Not *he* entailed destruction on our race;
He, like all men, to his subjects and their kings,
Was wise enough (if not by *upright* things).

The following discourse took place between the Captains of two boats, when passing each other on the Ohio River:—

Who commands the Boat? A. *Capt. Whetstone.*

Where are you from? A. *Redstone.*

Where are you bound for? A. *Limestone.*

What are you loaded with? A. *Millstones.*

Remedies. For sea-sickness. Stay on shore.

For drunkenness. Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the Gout. Board with the printer.

To keep out of jail. Get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body. Mind your own business.

To allay hunger. Scrutinize the cooks.

Another. Eat a pound of beefsteaks and a quartern loaf.

To preserve your appetite. Keep out of the kitchen.

PROVERBS.

A master is sometimes the greatest servant.

A man should not keep a dog and bark himself.

When you have plenty of money the eye-sight of your friends is good.

When wine is in, if there is any wit, it comes out.

When wine is out, the company go out.

If the fox preaches, look well to your geese.

He who would rob a poet, would plunder an alms-house.

Keep yourself from the anger of a great man, and the company of a mean one.

Beware of a reconciled enemy.

Courtesy sometimes is better than coin.

If you would be wise or wealthy, worship the rising sun.

Be not the last at the breaking up of a club.

If you would make an enemy, lend money and ask for it.

The annexed puts at a Massachusetts legislator, will hit an individual or two within the circle of our acquaintance. It is given by a correspondent of the Bulletin as a maiden speech.

Mr. Speaker, sir, I insist, sir, that every body, sir, is never always right no how, sir—and that catching herring sir, in the town of Pembroke sir, is an honest occupation sir, and protected by law *sir*. I agree sir, that pickerel sir, is another thing sir—pickerel sir, are not on the same *footing* as herring sir, which I maintain are herring sir, though some call herring alewives sir. I can explain this difference sir—herring in going to ponds sir, are herring sir; but having spawned sir, and returning to the "vasty deep" sir, they are shotten sir, which means they are sick sir, and therefore are called *alewives* sir, wherefore this bill sir, should not pass sir; for it is against the constitution sir—which I can prove by Pike's Arithmetic sir—and now sir, as I have proved all about it *sir*, which is very apparent sir, I beg leave sir, to—to—to sit down sir, as I am fatigued sir.

He no my foot.—A negro in Kentucky not long since, had accidentally inflicted a wound in his foot, which was likely to prove fatal for want of care.—A person asked the negro why he did not bind it up, was answered:—"He be no my foot; he be Massa's foot. If Massa want him well he may cure him herself.

Sir Peter Parker called to Cudjo (a black fellow, a pilot who was sounding the depth of the water)—"Cudjo!" says he, "what water have you got there?"

"What water! what water, massa? why salt water, be sure!—sea water always salt water, an't he massa?"

"You black rascal! I know it was salt water, I only wanted to know how much water you have there?

How much water here, massa! how much water here? God bless me, massa! where I going get quart pot for measure um!"

This was right down impudence; and Cudjo richly deserved a rope's end for it, but Sir Peter, a good natured man, was so tickled with the idea of measuring the Atlantic Ocean with a quart cup! that he broke into a hearty laugh, and ordered Cudjo a stiff drink of grog."

WAYS AND MEANS.

Two Irishmen who were travelling together had got out of money, and being in want of a drink of Whiskey, devised the following ways and means: Patrick, catching a frog out of a brook, went forward, and the first tavern he came to, asked the landlord what *creature* that was. "It is a frog," replied the landlord.—"No sir," said Pat, "it is a mouse." "It is a frog," rejoined the landlord. "I is a mouse," said Pat, "and I will leave it to the first traveller that comes along, for a pint of whiskey."—"Agreed," said the landlord. Murphy soon arrived, and to him was the appeal made. After much examination and deliberation, it was decided to be a mouse; and the landlord, in spite of the evidence of his senses, paid the bet.

In a respectable mercantile establishment, not a hundred miles from Liverpool, the two partners having disagreed, came to high words, and eventually to blows, in the private office. Whilst they were busily employed in practising upon each other the science pugilistic, an individual called and inquired whether Mr. —— (one of the parties) was in. The clerk, who had not, as in duty bound, ever interfered with the private affairs of his employers, though well aware of what was going on, replied, with genuine mercantile fidelity.—"Yes, sir,—he is in; but he is particularly engaged!"—*Liverpool Observer.*

"YOU'VE BEEN CAPTAIN LONG ENOUGH."

Walking up Beacon street the other day, I met a little republican corps which amused me greatly. The band consisted of four urchins, from 6 to 10 years old, accoutred in boyish style, with pasteboard caps and tin swords. The troop was merely large enough to furnish Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, and Trumpeter,—a pretty fair epitome of some of our military establishments, all officers and no men. Being Americans, and all in office, I very naturally supposed they were satisfied and happy; but my eyes had not followed the young soldiers far when I perceived their lieutenant, a sturdy chap about six years old, make a dead halt. "What's the matter, Bill?" called out the captain. "I tell you what, Ned, you've been captain long enough—I'm going to be captain now!"

Some altercation followed, and the refractory lieutenant only vociferated the louder—"You've been captain long enough—It's my turn now!" A compromise was at length effected; and the ambitious young officer agreed to budge on a few yards further, with the promise of being made captain at the end of the street.

I laughed as the little pageant moved out of sight. "This," said I, "is an abridgment of human society—this is the genuine spirit of man." That little troop is frequently brought to my mind.

When I see a lover all devotion, and a young husband all indulgence, I wonder how long it will be before he says, "I tell you what, its my turn to be captain now."

When I hear a blooming young girl ask, "Don't you think Miss such an one begins to fade?" says I to myself, your ambitious little heart begins to think, "I won't be lieutenant any longer."

And when I hear a belle rejoice in her rival's marriage, I wonder whether she does not think, "I'll be captain now." I might mention a hundred things that bring the discontented lieutenant to my mind; but I forbear lest my readers should exclaim, "I tell ye what, you've been captain long enough."—*Mass. Journal.*

A PATTERN FOR DUNS.—A tradesman wrote to a customer—"Sir, if you will let me have the amount of my bill, you will oblige me. If not, I must *oblige you.*"

The effect of STEAM NAVIGATION, in facilitating the intercourse between ENGLAND and IRELAND, is described in lively style by one of BLACKWOOD'S writers. "But a few years ago, England was to the trading people of Ireland like some rich house which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and any one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin wants to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes to bed in the steam packet, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, dine in Liverpool again the same day go to bed in the steam packet as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, (as an Irishman would say) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his journey and his purchases in far less time, than under the old system would have been occupied in haggling with the Dublin merchant about the price. If a grazier bring his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin, and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, and as he believes they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton. In Holyhead they do not take the trouble of baking, because Dublin bread is very good, and the steam packet brings it to them, almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated by English coals. The fish which are caught in the Dublin bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the steward, or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met in its turn, in eight or ten hours, by boatmen from Liverpool, who purchase the fish, sell a part of it in the town, and send the rest by a four hours' trip to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Munster, from the table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey, distilled in Cork or Belfast."

A NUBIAN BEAUTY.

Bruce while travelling through Sennahr, the Southern Kingdom of Nubia, was taken for a Physician by the natives, and called by the MEK to prescribe for "several of the *sable ladies* in his harem." After describing the apartment into which he was admitted he gave the following description of ROYAL BEAUTY: "Upon a large bench or sofa, covered with blue Sarat cloth sat three persons, clothed from the neck to the feet with blue cotton shirts. One of these who I found was the *favorite*, was about *six feet high*, and corpulent beyond all proportion.—She seemed to me, next to the elephant and rhinoceros, the largest living creature I had met with. Her features were perfectly like those of a negro: a ring of gold passed through her under lip, and weighed it down till, like a flap, it covered her chin, and left her teeth bare, which were very small and fine. The inside of her lip she had made black with antimony. Her ears reached down to her shoulders, and had the appearance of wings; she had in each of them a large ring of gold somewhat smaller than a man's little finger, and about five inches in diameter. She had a gold necklace, like what we used to call esclavage, of several rows, one below the other, to which were hung rows of sequins pierced. She had on her ankles two rings of gold larger than any I had ever seen upon the feet of felons; with which I could not conceive it possible for her to walk; but I afterwards found that they were hollow. The others were dressed much in the same manner."

HOW TO PAY FOR A FARM.

A man in the town of D——, some twenty years ago, went to a merchant in Portsmouth, (N. H.) who was also president of a bank, and stated that he lived on a farm, the home of his fathers, which had descended to him by right of inheritance; that this, his only property, worth two thousand dollars, was mortgaged for one thousand to a merciless creditor, and that the time of redemption would be out in a week. He closed by asking for a loan to the amount of his debt, for which he offered to re-mortgage his farm.

MERCHANT.—I have no money to spare, and if I could relieve you now, a similar difficulty would probably arise in a year or two.

FARMER.—No! I would make every exertion: I think I could clear it.

MER.—Well, if you will obey my directions, I can put you in a way to get the money; but it will require the greatest prudence and resolution. If you can get a good endorser on a note you shall have money from the bank, and you can mortgage your farm to the endorser for his security. You must pay one hundred dollars every 60 days. Can you do it?

FAR.—I can get Mr.——for endorser, and I can raise the hundred dollars for every payment but the first.

MER.—Then borrow a hundred dollars more than you want, and let it lie in the bank; you will lose only one dollar interest. But mind—In order to get along you must spend nothing—buy nothing—make a box to hold all the money you get, as a sacred deposit.

He departed. The note was discounted and the payments punctually made. In something more than two years he came again into the store of the merchant, and exclaimed, "*I am a free man:* I dont owe any man ten dollars—but look at me.' He was embrowned with labor, and his clothes from head to foot were a mosaic of darns and patches. 'My wife looks worse than I do.' 'So you have cleared your farm,' said the merchant. 'Yes,' answered he, 'and now I know how to get another.

Thus good advice, well improved, rescued a family from poverty, and put them in possession of a competency, which they yet live to enjoy. Thus may any one retrieve a falling fortune if he will. And by using the same amount of self-denial, and making as great exertions in the way to Heaven, we may secure "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away."

On the management of Cows kept for the Dairy.—Where butter is the chief object of a dairy, care should be taken to select such cows as afford the best and largest quantities of milk and cream of whatever breed they may be. But the quantity of butter to be made from a given number of cows must always depend on a variety of contingent circumstances; such as the size and goodness of the beasts; the kind and quantity of food and the distance of time from calving. A large cow, generally, will give more milk than one of smaller size; though cows of equal size differ as to the quantity of cream produced from the milk of each; it is therefore, in those cows whose milk is not only in large abundance, but which from a peculiar inherent richness yields a thick cream, that the butter dairyman is to place his chief dependence; and where a cow is deficient in either of these she should be parted with and her place supplied by one more proper for this use.

Where cheese is the object, the management in respect to cows should be the same.

It is essential that milk-cows be kept at all times in high health and good condition. If they are allowed to fall off in flesh during winter, an abundant supply of milk need not be expected by bringing them into high condition in summer. Warm stables should be provided for them, as beasts will not require so much food when kept warm as when shivering with cold.

For about a month previous to the time of cows calving, if in spring, they should be turned into sweet grass; or, if it happen in the winter, they ought to be well fed with the best hay. The day and night after they have calved, they should be kept in the house, and no cold, but luke-warm water allowed for their drink. On the next day about noon, they may be turned out, yet regularly taken in, during the night, for three or four successive days after which they may be left to themselves. Cows thus housed, should be kept in their stables till the cold is mitigated by the morning sun, and it is recommended to give them a draught of warm water previous to their being turned out.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CUCUMBERS.

The best way to obtain good seed, is to plant a few hills for the purpose, and select for seed such cucumbers as are well shaped and spring within 5 inches of the root. Those which grow near the root will not be so large, as those at some distance from it; but the seed will be better and produce fruit sooner. Much of the seed that is planted, is from cucumbers which are allowed to ripen, 2, 3, or 4 feet from the root—the first and best, being, generally, picked for the table.

The same observations, with a little variation, are applicable to Peas, Beans, and Squashes. If we wish for early peas, beans, cucumbers, and squashes, we must select the seed which is produced nearest to the root, or the first that comes to perfection. One great cause by which many "run out" their vegetable production is the *inattention* to the goodness of seed. Better give 50 cents for an ounce of good seed, than plant the poor free of cost.

The Russia Cucumber is early, well flavoured and productive. They should be planted at some distance from other species, in order to preserve their purity.—*N. E. Farmer.*

ENNISKILLEN CASTLE,

No. 97 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, with deference to public opinion and approbation, informs that the above mentioned public house can commodiously afford rooms to particular societies, however numerous, and gentlemen of the bar, who may be engaged in arbitrations will always be accommodated. Liquors of superior quality—Malt, Vinous and Spirituous, supplied and every attention paid, by CHARLES BARD REES.

march 7—3t

COOKBURN'S REVIEW.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by JOHN TOWNSEND, No. 346 Market street, "A Review of the general and particular causes which have produced the late disorders and divisions within the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, with introductory remarks on the State of the Primitive Churches, their gradual declension, and subsequent advancement in reformation, to the rise of the Society of Friends." By James Cookburn.

Persons in the upper part may be supplied with the above work on application to Thomas M'Clintock, N. W. corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets.

2mo. 7—3t*

A CARD.

TO our former customers our sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, hoping they will call and examine our spring assortment, and we are daily receiving from auction fresh goods—50 pieces 6-4 Cambric and Jaconets, from 31 to 75 cents a yard; Irish Table Diaper, 8-4 wide, at 87½ cents a yard, usually sold at $1 25; fashionable dark Spring Prints, and Cambric Ginghams, men's ladies', and misses white Cotton Hose, and half Hose of the best make, and three threaded ladies' black and white Silk Hose, from 75 cents to $1 50; black, white and green Gauze Veils, large size; English black Lace Veils; black and coloured Gro de Naps; Levantines, Satins and Sarshaws, assorted coloured Maptua and Satin Ribbons, Gauze do. from 6¼ to 37½ cents a yard; Belt Ribbons, at 12½ cents a belt; Sewing Silks, at 3 cents a skein; 500 dozen Spool Cotton, at 6¼ cents a spool, usually sold at 10 and 12½ cents; 100 Silver Thimbles, at 20 cents, usually retailed at 37½ cents a thimble, with a general assortment of dry goods, and the best assortment of brown and bleached muslins to any retailers in this city, and the cheapest for cash; 500 boxes Hooks and Eyes, 100 pair to the box, at 18¾ a box; Cotton Balls, Tapes and Pins, Diapers, Check and Bed-ticking, at No. 46 North Fourth street.

march 7—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 32, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of Morocco, Buck Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, parchment, White Leather, &c.

N. B. The stand, No. 35 North Third street, is expected to be re-occupied next May. march 7—tf

STOP THE SWINDLER.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests the Public to stop a swindler, by the name of GEORGE HILL, upwards of 30 years of age, had on a blue coat, common size, slender make, round shouldered, and down look, who, under false pretences, took from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a small BAY HORSE, a BROWN MARE, and a 2 HORSE WAGON, with one hundred of rye meal, two hundred of buckwheat meal, 2½ bushels of white beans, and seven do. of lady peas. He sold the marketing, and proceeded with the horses and wagon to the house of John Nevell, Innkeeper, in Germantown, where he left all excepting the SMALL BAY HORSE, an OLD SADDLE, a BLIND BRIDLE, and THE MONEY WHICH HE RECEIVED FOR THE MARKETING, which he took with him from thence. The HORSE has the mark of a ring-bone on one hind foot, a white spot on the back, near the shoulder, worn by the saddle, and is about 12 or 15 years old; if not constantly used, he will be frickish.

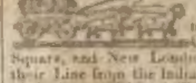
Any person stopping the above-named Swindler and Horse, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, or five dollars for either, upon giving information of the same, at the Barley Sheaf Inn, in Second, near Vine street, Philadelphia, or at Meldrum's Inn, New Hope, Bucks County, Pa.

march 7—3t* SAMUEL C. HILL.

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 12 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

REMOVAL.



THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, North Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyance are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6¼ cents per mile.

Dec. 6—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Pall, Caps, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Cravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros De Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Palmerine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Heaken Gloves, Men's, Boulard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Scushaws, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Camlets, Ponges, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—tf

LEATHER STORE,

No. 15 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 20—3m*

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,

Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,
Morphine,
Lupeline,
Quinine, French,
do. American,
Iodine,
Do. Tincture of,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)
Hydriodate of Potash,
Oxymuriat of do.
English Calomel,
Do. Blue Mass,
Oil of Cubebs,
Do. Valerian,
Do. Tobacco, &c.
Chloride of Lime,

Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from ½ to ¼ of a grain,
do. Stramonium,
do. Belladona,
do. Cicuta,
do. Hyoscianus,
do. Butternut,
do. Quinine,
do. Taraxacum,
do. Colocynth comp.
do. do. simp.
do. Opium,
do. Gentian, &c. &c.

With a quantity of Gum Elastic Instruments.

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by

jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a. Coal Co.'s Office, No. 92 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,

feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

TOOTH ACHE,

AND EAR ACHE CURED.

THESE cures are harmless, and warranted to be effectacious.

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the cheapest known, and resemble as human teeth.

The communications from the Boston, also from the European volumes, together with the opinions of Medical gentlemen in this city, on the importance of preventing the pressure of the teeth with the file, which have lately been published in the Chronicle, can be seen in the advertiser's office No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street. H. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

March 7—tf

PAINTED FLOWERS,

Fruit, Butterflies, &c. &c.

JUST received per ship Montezuma, and will be offered for sale in a few days, a beautiful collection of Richly Painted Flowers, in groups and singly.

Also, upwards of 500 Butterflies of various descriptions, comprising the greatest variety in the city, and at low prices.

Also, an assortment of small, coloured Landscapes, Hands, Birds, Shells, &c. &c. &c., imported expressly for Scraps, Tables and Boxes, and for sale by

S. HART & SON,

March 7—2t No. 65 South Third street.

DR. HOWELL'S

GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT,

A CURE for the most obstinate cases of Tetter, Scald Head, Breaking out in the Face, for sale by

I. THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets.
P. KLETT, corner of Second and Callowhill streets.
P. G. OLIVER, corner of Front and Catharine streets.
J. W. SIMES, corner of Market and Schuylkill Fifth streets.
T. OLIVER, corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.
C. MARSHALL, No. 19 North Fourth street.
J. HERMAN, Jr. No. 154 North Fourth street.
R. T. WORRALL, No. 38 South Fourth street.

Orders for Dr. HOWELL'S VEGETABLE MEDICINE, from any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to.

Certificates of cures may be seen at the different agents, and in the American Sentinel.

march 6—1y

THE JACKSON WREATH;

OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

CONTENTS.

Biography of General Jackson. By Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq.
Continuation. By Dr. M'Henry.
A Dirge to the Memory of Mrs. Jackson.

PLATES.

1. PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON.
2. TITLE PAGE, containing the U. STATES ARMS.
3. The GOLDEN WREATH, (PRINTED IN GOLD.)
4. The BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS.
5. VIEW of THE HERMITAGE.
6. THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
7. JACKSON GRAND MARCH & QUICK STEP.
8. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, and for sale at the Franklin Engraving Office, No. 65 Arcade. JACOB SIAAS.

feb. 14—tf

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,

No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTER'S latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan 17—tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pocketbooks; Lecteur Francais; Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to

Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical bears, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,

Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street,

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine bay Horse, perfectly sound of kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Leasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, monroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Potter's Paper Warehouse.

REMOVED to No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street, where every description of paper may be had, at the lowest mill prices for cash or approved notes. feb. 28—tf

FURNITURE.

RICHARD POWELL,

No. 154 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, at the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on the 19th inst. a Gold Double Cased Capped and Jewelled English Watch, Maker's Name, BENJAMIN WEBB, London, number not recollected; the outside case engraved; a Chrystal Seal with a Key at one end, moving on a swivel, attached by a black silk string to the Watch.

Any person who will deliver the said Watch to THOMAS PARKER, Watchmaker, No. 13 South Third street, shall receive the above reward.

Jan. 31—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fleming, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, 34 South second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 16 Chesnut street.

feb 28—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

JAMES M'CORMICK,

No. 391 South Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes,* of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 13—3m*

Toutine Coffee House, New York,

A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bill of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day; a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and will the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

No. 270 Arch street, near Tenth.

STEPHEN CHARLES NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Drug and Chemical Store, and offers for sale a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with English Vegetable Extracts, and a variety of other articles, of the first quality, Gum Elastic Instruments, &c. &c.

All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and the best quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to.

Medicine Chests, for Families, provided or replenished, at short notice.

Country Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.

feb. 7—tf

To Tavern Keepers and the Public.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement received, offers the following articles at very reasonable prices:—

WINE BITTERS, CORDIALS, CATSUPS, ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, &c.

Also, the only kind of BITTERS manufactured in this city, suitable for making that very pleasant and fashionable drink, RED ROVER. By several years experience, he has brought those high flavored Bitters to a perfection highly esteemed by most public houses in this city.

N. B. None are genuine for making Red Rover, except his signature is on the label on the Barrel, Keg, Demijohn, or bottle.

Apply at the Subscriber's Old Establishment, No. 11 Marshall's Court, running from Fourth to Fifth, between Prune and Spruce streets. S. TOBIAS.

Store-Keepers, to sell again, allowed a liberal discount. feb. 21—3m*

S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.

may 14—1yr

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to

HENRY KORN,

No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.

feb. 28—6m

LEEDS & WIGGINS,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at No. 32 South Fifth street, four doors below Walnut street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER

MANUFACTORY,

No. 26 South Fourth street,

OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at these stores, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Crevat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Dec. 11—3m

STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY,

MRS. E. HENLEY,

No. 4 North Second street,

CONTINUES to manufacture Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, of fashionable pattern. She has on hand,

Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets.
Leghorn Flats and Crowns.
Do. Bolivar Hats.
Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Sea Grass and Manilla Hats.
Pink, blue, white and black Satins.
Do. do. do. Mantua.
Do. do. do. figured Gros de Naples.
Gauze Garnature, and other fancy Ribbons.
Plain Satin and Mantua Ribbons, from No. 2 to 22.
Riping Cords, and a great variety of Millinery Trimmings.
Straw Plat, by the single yard or larger quantity; Chain Gimps.
Also, a general assortment of Merino Shawls.

N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms. jan. 31—6t

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

No. 137 North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race, E. side.

THE PROPRIETOR of the New Circulating Library desires to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements for all the new and popular Novels, Romances, Tales, &c. and having already a stock of old works of merit, will receive the calls of his patrons with grateful acknowledgements.

P. S. Pelham, Disowned, Zillah, Tekrah, or the White Rose, Crockford's, or Life in the West, together with many other publications, have already been added. feb. 21—3m

DR. MILDERBURG'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

FOR the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek Nation of Indians, and during his residence of 2 years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bridoo and bat there juice in bear's oil, with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment on the roots of the hair, two or three times a week. The reasons they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

NEW LONDON, December 1, 1828.

Dr. Milderburg—Sir, I have used two pots of your Indian Compound according to your directions, my hair, as I stated to you, had been falling off for some time, during which I could find nothing to stop it; but, sir, your Cerate has not only stopped it from falling off, but has evidently produced a new growth of dark hair on the top of my head, and I have no hesitation in recommending your Compound to all that need such a remedy.

Yours, JAMES R. RIPLEY.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM L. RUSSELTON, sole Agent for the State of New York, No. 81 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty street.

☞ To prevent imposition, the directions are signed by the proprietors on every box.

jan. 31—3m

FIRE